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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES SURVEY of METROPOLITAN PEORIA

PEORIA, ILLINOIS

ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE
307 First National Bank Building

Wholesale Trade
Retail Trade and Metropolitan
Shopping Area
Service Facilities
Principal State and Local Laws
Peoria's Position in the
State Government Structure
Civic and Social Activities
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VOLUME 2

5/3-41

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CHAPTER XII
WHOLESALE TRADE

WHOLESALE TRADE FACILITIES

The wholesaler provides an essential link between the producer and the consumer. Through the use of wholesalers, manufacturers maintain lower operating capital necessities and smaller organizational structures while taking advantage of complete market coverage otherwise unavailable.

The United States Bureau of the Census breaks wholesale trade into five branches: merchants wholesalers, manufacturers' sales branches, petroleum bulk stations, manufacturers' agents, and assemblers of farm products. For convenience and accuracy, these categories will be used in this study.

Merchant Wholesalers: Merchant wholesalers purchase goods in bulk quantities from the manufacturer for sale by their own sales representatives. They may also perform certain operations upon the basic product. This category includes wholesale merchants or jobbers, industrial distributors, voluntary group wholesalers, exporters, cash and carry wholesalers, drop shippers, wagon distributors, retailer cooperative warehouses, terminal elevators, and cooperative buying associations.

Manufacturers' Sales Branches: This type of operation includes sales branches owned, but operated separately, by manufacturers and may perform operations on the basic product. Sales branches of this nature are included in this group regardless of whether or not stock is maintained in the establishment.

Petroleum Bulk Stations: Operators of this nature are primarily engaged in the storage and wholesale distribution of gasoline, oil, and other petroleum products. They may be operated independently or operated by refining companies either directly or indirectly.

Manufacturers' Agents: Sometimes called brokers, the Manufacturers' agents are independent representatives who operate and maintain their own headquarters, usually without any contribution on the part of the manufacturers they represent.

Assemblers of Farm Products: Assemblers of farm products purchase and assemble farm products from the local growers' market, with the ultimate goal of shipping large lots of goods concentrated from farm products produced on a relatively small scale.

The latest reliable source of information concerning wholesale trade in the Peoria Standard Metropolitan Area is the 1951 County Business Patterns. This publication, however, does not provide data on sales volume of local wholesalers. The 1952 County and City Data Book lists sales volume of wholesale establishments for the year 1948, taken from the 1948 Census of Business, which contains the latest detailed information of the type required.

The 1951 County Business Patterns tabulations, for the first quarter of 1951, were compiled from wage reports submitted by employers subject to the Federal Insurance Contributions Act. Although this report is not complete, through

coordination with Census and Bureau of Old Age and Survivors' Insurance records, the employment and establishment data are alleged to be substantially comparable.

The importance of any city as a wholesale trading center is measured by the amount of trading done outside the city. If the trading center has a high volume of sales per person in the area, it follows that much of the merchandise is being shipped to the surrounding area. Thus, a comparison of the volume of sales per person between several centers in the midwest is a good measure of the relative importance of Peoria as a wholesale center.

Table Number 1 compares the four cities which, for the most part, have been used as criteria throughout this survey. Here, Peoria ranks second only to Des Moines, Iowa, in sales per capita. The fact that Peoria is lower than the State in this respect cannot be considered meaningful, due to the tremendous boost given the State figure by Chicago, one of the largest wholesale centers in the nation. It is interesting to note that although Rockford has ranked very high in most comparisons made in other sections, it is far below Peoria in wholesale importance.

Since ninety per cent of the metropolitan area's wholesale trade is done in Peoria County, consideration of the County alone is probably more enlightening than the usual use of the two counties of which the metropolitan area consists. Considered in this light, Peoria's per capita sales total is increased by nearly one-third. It is logical to do this since the Peoria Standard Metropolitan Area, in covering two counties, is rather exceptional in the classification of these areas. Also, Tazewell County is, in general, not as highly developed as is Peoria County.

Excluding Cook County, which does eighty per cent of the State's wholesale business, the State as a whole has only \$794 per capita of wholesale trade. The stature of Peoria County as a wholesaler is reflected in the fact that its per capita volume of sales of \$2,030 very nearly approximates the Cook County-included-state-wide-figure of \$2,040.

The 1948 Census of Business enumerates 422 wholesale establishments, all but 70 of which were in Peoria County, as doing \$398,022 worth of business. Fifty-four per cent of these establishments were merchant wholesalers who made up only thirty-two per cent of the total sales volume.

The assemblers of farm products, comprising nearly one-tenth of the total number of wholesale houses, accounted for twelve per cent of the total sales in the metropolitan area. Among the cities compared, Rockford approached this figure most closely, having 2.5 per cent of the total establishments in this category handling 3.53 per cent of the total sales. Here again, it is brought out sharply that Peoria is the center of a large farming area. This fact, coupled with the already-mentioned inclusion of Tazewell County in the Peoria Standard Metropolitan Area, has undoubtedly accounted for Peoria's apparent deficiencies as compared to midwestern industrial centers in several instances.

Table 1
PSMA* WHOLESALE TRADE: 1948

	No. of Establish- ments	%	\$1,000 Sales	%	No. Employ- ees	Sales Per Capita
Merchant Wholesalers:	231	54.7	128,873	32.3	2,723	514.33
Groc., Conf., Meats	19		13,416		255	53.54
Farm Prod. (edible)	21		9,846		290	39.29
Beer, wines, dist. spirits	14		8,663		135	34.57
Drugs, chem., allied prod.	6		4,346		139	17.34
Tobacco & prod. (exc. leaf)	5		4,100		50	16.36
Furniture	3		982		28	3.92
Paper & Products	6		3,366		123	13.43
Farm prod. (raw materials)	6		8,314		9	33.18
Auto Equip., tires and tubes	24		5,543		263	22.12
Electrical goods	20		19,173		334	76.52
Hdwe., plumbing, heating	8		7,091		244	28.30
Lumber, constr. materials	10		4,537		143	18.11
Machinery, equip., supplies	43		12,014		377	47.95
** n.e.c.	46		27,464		333	109.61
Manufacturers Sales Branches	62	14.6	88,555	22.2	1,147	353.42
Petroleum Bulk Stations	45	10.6	22,630	5.6	201	90.32
Agents and Brokers	42	9.9	110,509	27.7	131	441.04
Assemblers of Farm Prod.	42	9.9	47,455	11.9	232	189.39
Wholesale Trade Total:	422		398,022		4,434	1588.50

* Peoria Standard Metropolitan Area

** Not elsewhere compiled

Source: 1948 Census of Business

TABLE I (continued)
WHOLESALE TRADE: 1948

	No. of Establish- ments	%	\$1000 Sales	%	Sales Per Capita
Rockford SMA *					
Merchant Wholesalers	189	69.2	83,575	61.6	548.42
Manufacturers Sales Branches	40	14.6	27,011	19.9	177.25
Petroleum Bulk Stations	29	10.6	15,529	11.4	101.90
Agents and Brokers	8	2.9	4,729	3.5	31.03
Assemblers of Farm Products	7	2.5	4,795	3.53	31.46
Wholesale Trade Total:	273		135,639		890.00
Evansville SMA *					
Merchant Wholesalers	162	69.5	104,916	52.6	653.94
Manufacturers Sales Branches	35	15.0	24,951	12.5	151.52
Petroleum Bulk Stations	14	6.0	7,889	3.95	49.17
Agents and Brokers	19	8.15	60,920	30.6	379.71
Assemblers of Farm Products	3	1.28	621	.31	3.87
Wholesale Trade Total:	233		199,297		1240.00
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline SMA *					
Merchant Wholesalers	221	58.8	113,839	39.4	485.86
Manufacturers Sales Branches	74	19.7	123,730	42.8	528.08
Petroleum Bulk Stations	42	11.2	24,499	8.5	104.56
Agents and Brokers	34	9.0	25,017	8.7	106.77
Assemblers of Farm Products	5	1.33	1,868	.65	7.97
Wholesale Trade Total:	376		288,953		1233.00
Des Moines SMA *					
Merchant Wholesalers	353	61.6	255,127	43.8	1128.68
Manufacturers Sales Branches	102	17.8	188,997	32.5	836.12
Petroleum Bulk Stations	41	7.16	25,733	4.4	113.84
Agents and Brokers	58	10.1	93,902	16.12	415.42
Assemblers of Farm Products	19	3.3	18,533	3.18	81.99
Wholesale Trade Total:	573		582,292		2576.00

* SMA means Standard Metropolitan Area

Source: 1948 Census of Business, Volume V, Wholesale Trade.

Tables 2 and 3 also show the distribution of the volume of sales per capita by the types of activity. In these tabulations, Peoria does not possess any spectacular figures, ranking generally near the middle of the list. Again, it must be remembered that Tazewell County is included in these figures, while Peoria County accounted for 90 per cent of the wholesale volume. Unfortunately, a complete breakdown was not available for Peoria County alone. The exclusion of Tazewell County in the total sales per capita figure, raised the same by one-third; correspondingly, the merchant wholesale per capita rating was raised from \$514.33 to \$683 by the exclusion of Tazewell County. Other groups could be expected to follow the same pattern.

Among the areas compared, the Peoria Metropolitan Area had the highest per capita rating (441 dollars in the agents and brokers category). This group with only 9.9 per cent of the total number of establishments, accounted for 27.7 per cent of the total.

A breakdown of the size of wholesale establishments by number of employee categories is given in Table 4 on page 366. Since these figures point out nothing particularly unique as far as Peoria is concerned, they are merely brought to the attention of the reader. Chart #1 compares these categories, percentage-wise, with the State of Illinois. It is noteworthy here that Peoria ranks significantly above the State in the 8-19 and 20-49 employee groups, while being slightly above in the 50-99 employee grouping. As in most metropolitan areas, Peoria tends toward fairly large wholesale establishments.

There is no distinctly defined wholesale area in Peoria; however, there are a large number of wholesalers located along Washington and Adams Streets. The rest are rather widely dispersed throughout the city. A more detailed treatment of the market served by Peoria is given under the chapter of Markets, on page .

Peoria is the third largest wholesaler in the State of Illinois*, ranking below Chicago and St. Clair County (part of St. Louis Metropolitan Area). The potential expansion of Peoria's wholesale trade area is practically unlimited; any expansion, of course, would probably be to the East and West, rather than North and South toward the larger cities of Chicago and St. Louis. An increase in the production of small manufactured items will undoubtedly increase the area served by Peoria wholesalers.

* 1948 Census of Business.

Table 2
WHOLESALE TRADE: FIRST QUARTER, 1951

	No. of Employ- ees	Taxable Payrolls \$1,000 Jan.-Mar.	Total Report- ing	Number of Employees							
				0-3	4-7	8-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-	
Tazewell County:											
Wholesale Trade											
Merchant Wholesalers	298	216	49	27	10	9	3				
Other	153	111	21	12	2	4		3			
Petrol. Bulk Stations	145	105	28	15	8	5					
Agents and Brokers	56	35	14	8	5	1					
Assemblers, Farm Prod.			1	1							
	86	67	13	6	3	4					
Peoria County:											
Wholesale Trade											
Merchant Wholesalers	5118	4594	321	0-3	4-7	8-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-	
Other	3252	2869	219	104	67	72	56	12	3	2	
Sales Branches	1866	1724	102	37	16	49	57	7	2	1	
Petrol. Bulk Stations	974	910	47	6	4	23	19	5			1
Agents and Brokers	645	653	14	9	3	13	17	4			
Assemblers, Manuf. Prod.	98	50	22	13	4	5		1			
	149	109	19	9	5	3	2				

Source: 1951 County Business Patterns

Table 3a
WHOLESALE TRADE: FIRST QUARTER, 1951

P.S.M.A.

	No. of Employ- ees	Taxable Payrolls \$1,000 Jan.-Mar.	Total Report- ing	Number of Employees							
				0-3	4-7	8-19	20- 49	50- 99	100- 249	250- 499	
Wholesale Trade %	5416	4810	370 100%	131 35.4%	82 22.2%	81 21.9%	59 16%	12 3.24%	3 .81%	2 .54%	
Merchant Wholesalers %	3405	2980	240 65%	79	58	53	40	7	2	1	
Other %	2031	1829	130 35%	52	24	28	19	5	1	1	
Sales Branches %	974	910	47 12.7%	9	4	13	17	4	-	1	
Petrol. Bulk Stations %	701	688	28 7.57%	14	8	3	-	-	1	-	
Agents and Brokers %	98	50	23 6.22%	14	4	5	-	-	-	-	
Assemblers, Farm Products %	235	176	32 8.65%	15	8	7	-	-	-	-	

Source: 1951 County Business Patterns.

Table 3b
WHOLESALE TRADE: FIRST QUARTER, 1951

	No. of Employees	Taxable Payrolls \$1,000 Jan.-Mar.	Total Reporting	Number of Employees									
				0-3	4-7	8-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500-999	1,000 and over	Percent
Evansville, Indiana													
Wholesale Trade	3165	2812	241	87	51	61	30	9	2	1			
%			100%	36%	21.1%	25.3%	12.5%	3.7%	.63%	.45%			
Merchant Wholesalers	2303	1987	183	65	39	46	24	8	1				
%			76%										
Other	862	824	58	22	12	15	6	1	1	1			
%			24%										
Sales Branches	340	324	26	5	5	10	5	1					
%			10.8%										
Petrol. Bulk Stations	397	376	6	1	2	1	-	-	1	1			
%			2.49%										
Agents and Brokers	111	113	24	16	4	3	1	-	-	-			
%			9.95%										
Assemblers, Farm Products			2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-			
%			.83%										

Source: 1951 County Business Patterns

Table 3c
WHOLESALE TRADE: FIRST QUARTER, 1951

	No. of Employ- ees	Taxable Payrolls \$1,000 Jan.-Mar	Total Report- ing	Number of Employees					
				0-3	4-7	8-19	20- 49	50- 99	100- 249
Tri-Cities: Davenport-Rock Island- Moline									
Wholesale Trade	3725	3177	336	134	79	74	34	12	3
%			100%	40%	23	22%	10	3.6%	.9%
Merchant Wholesalers	2758	2277	239	89	67	48	23	9	3
%			71%						
Other	967	899	97	45	12	26	11	3	-
%			28.8%						
Sales Branches	652	630	55	20	6	19	8	2	-
%			16.4%						
Petrol Bulk Stations	114	84	17	7	4	5	1	-	-
%			5%						
Agents and Brokers	89	73	19	16	2	-	1	-	-
%			5.7%						
Assemblers, Farm Products	61	72	6	2	-	2	1	1	-
%			1.8%						

Source: 1951 County Business Patterns.

Table 3d
WHOLESALE TRADE: FIRST QUARTER, 1951

		Number of Employees									
		Taxable Payrolls \$1,000 Jan.-Mar.	Total Reporting	0-3	4-7	8-19	20- 49	50- 99	100- 249	250- 499	500 or More
Des Moines (Polk County):											
Wholesale Trade	8794	7654	519	188	108	113	81	15	11	2	1
%			100%	36.2%	20.8%	21.8%	15.6%	2.9%	2.9%	3.9%	1.93%
Mercant Wholesalers	5144	4574	341	122	68	76	58	9	8	-	-
%			65.7%								
Other	3645	3079	178	66	40	37	23	6	3	2	1
%			34.3%								
Sales Branches	2249	1865	85	24	12	21	18	6	3	-	1
%			16.4%								
Petrol. Bulk Stations	1026	979	23	8	4	6	3	-	-	2	-
%			4.5%								
Agents and Brokers	206	158	54	30	19	5	-	-	-	-	-
%			10.4%								
Assemblers, Farm Prod.	164	76	16	4	5	5	2	-	-	-	-
%			3%								

Source: 1951 County Business Patterns

Table 3e

WHOLESALE TRADE: FIRST QUARTER 1951

	No. of Employees	Taxable Payrolls \$1,000	Total Reporting	Number of Employees					
				0-3	4-7	8-19	20- 49	50- 99	100- 249
Rockford (Winnebago County):									
Wholesale Trade	2061	2017	219	81	56	61	15	5	1
%			100%	37%	25.5%	27.8%	6.85%	2.18%	.45%
Merchant Wholesalers	1638	1633	171	60	45	51	10	4	1
%			78%						
Other	423	384	48	21	11	10	5	1	-
%			21.9%						
Sales Branches	322	290	25	7	5	8	4	1	-
%			11.4%						
Petrol. Bulk Stations	30	33	8	4	4	-	-	-	-
%			3.7%						
Agents and Brokers	21	19	9	8	1	-	-	-	-
%			4.1%						
Assemblers, Farm Prod.	50	40	6	2	1	2	1	-	-
%			2.74%						

Source: 1951 County Business Patterns.

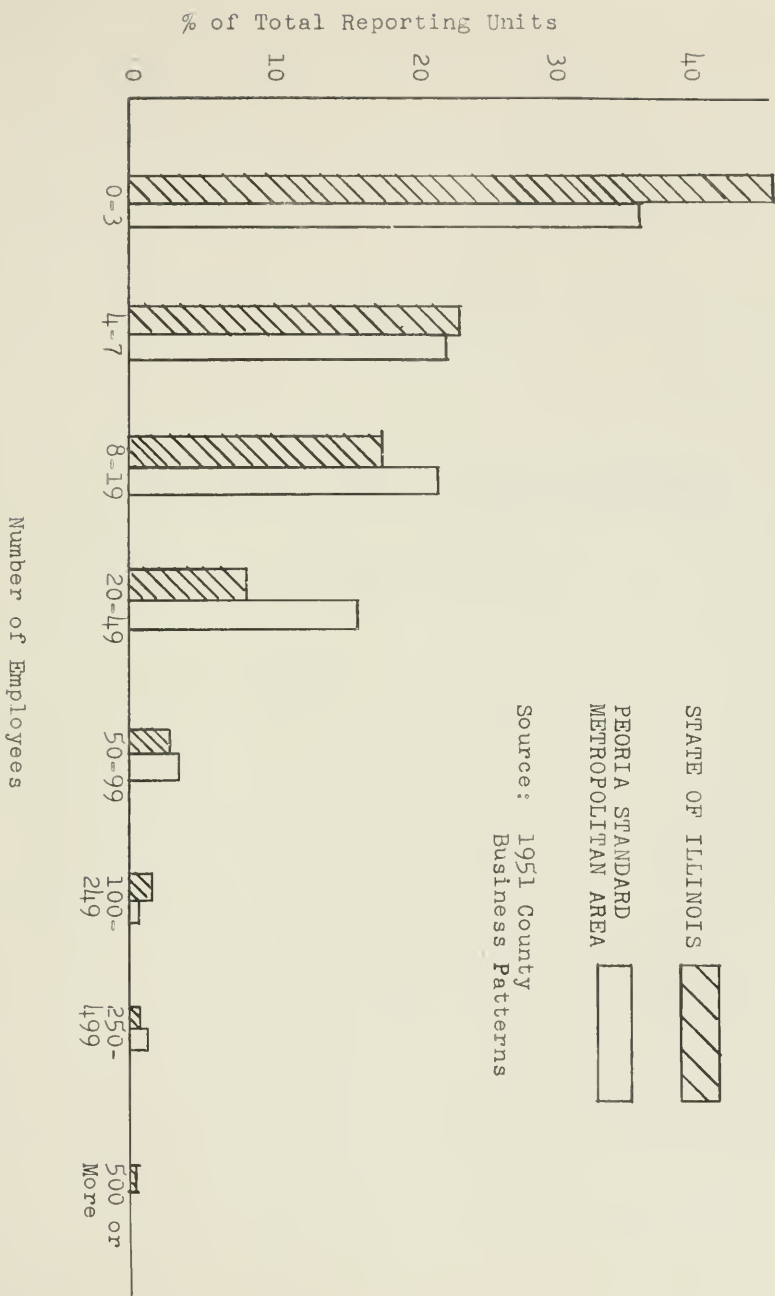
Table 4
WHOLESALE TRADE: FIRST QUARTER, 1951

	No. of Employ- ees	Taxable Payrolls \$1000 Jan.-Mar.	Total Report- ing	Number of Employees									
				0-3	4-7	8-19	20- 49	50- 99	100- 249	250- 499	500 or More		
State of Illinois:													
Wholesale Trade	201,384	202,250	15,731	7072	3644	2956	1310	463	212	54	20		
%			100%	44.9%	23.2%	18.8%	8.33	2.9%	1.4%	.34%	.13%		
Merchant Wholesalers	119,826	114,467	9,571	4090	2276	933	823	285	131	24	9		
%			61%										
Other	81,558	87,783	6,160	2982	1368	1023	487	178	81	30	11		
%			39.2%										
Sales Branches	54,072	61,706	2,471	784	532	567	354	139	65	22	8		
%			15.7%										
Petrol, Bulk Stations	12,029	11,913	723	394	150	94	42	20	13	7	3		
%			4.6%										
Agents and Brokers	9,318	9,584	1,938	1282	385	200	55	14	1	1	-		
%			12.3%										
Assemblers, Farm Prod.	6,139	4,577	1,028	522	301	162	36	5	2	-	-		
%			6.53%										

Source: 1951 County Business Patterns

Chart 1

DISTRIBUTION OF WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENTS
by Number of Employee Size Category
First Quarter, 1951



CHAPTER XIII

Retail Trade & Metropolitan Shopping Areas

RETAIL TRADE AND METROPOLITAN SHOPPING AREAS

RETAIL SALES FACILITIES

The retail sales facilities in the Peoria Metropolitan Area consist, in general, of major shopping districts in Peoria and in Pekin, eight neighborhood shopping areas in Peoria, two in Pekin, and small shopping districts in the surrounding villages.

In the city of Peoria, the principal shopping center consists of six blocks on South Adams Street, south of Main Street, two blocks on Main Street, and two blocks on South Jefferson. In this area, great strides have been made in recent years in the modernization of store fronts. The entire area is supplied with adequate street lighting by a modern mercury-vapor lighting system.

Twenty-one blocks south of this area, at the corner of Garden and Adams, is the oldest of Peoria's neighborhood shopping centers. Centering about Szold's Department Store on this corner is a complete three-block shopping area consisting of stores handling shoes, clothing, hardware, furniture, appliances, auto parts and accessories, and drugs. In this area, also, extensive modernization has been accomplished, yet a few establishments still exist with antiquated store fronts.

The principal shopping district in Pekin is located on six blocks of Court Street, three blocks of Margaret Street, and on four side streets which intersect Court Street. The facilities in this area, although of a much smaller nature than those in Peoria, handle a complete line of consumer goods. With the exception of one large department store, the retail establishments generally consist of one-story buildings of the type found in most suburban shopping centers.

Following the northwesterly direction of growth, Peoria's newest and most modern retail center is located on the corner of Lake and Sheridan Road. Organized and built as a unit, the group of one-story, contiguous stores form an L-shaped boundary to the south and west sides of a large parking area.

The entire unit was built in 1953-54 and consists of twenty establishments, many of which are suburban branches of stores originally located in downtown areas. The area consists of the following types of stores:

- Liquor Store
- Sheridan State Bank
- Drug Store
- Restaurant
- Drapery Store
- Wallpaper and Paint Store
- Millinery Store
- Cotton Shop
- Candy Store
- Children's Department Store
- Jewelry Store
- Shoe Store
- Five and Ten Cent Store

Clothing Store
Food Market
Hardware Store
Furniture Store
Appliance Store
Bakery

Another relatively new and modern center lies between the 1600 and 2000 blocks Prospect Road. This area consumes five blocks to the west side of Prospect and is composed of continuous brick-front one-story buildings with a small parking area immediately in front. The group contains a delicatessen, drug store, food market, clothing and shoe stores, appliance outlets, paint store, bakery, and a bank. In this area, shopping hours are from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Other shopping centers in the immediate Peoria Area are the following:

Peoria - Corner of Knoxville and McClure: drugs, flowers, plumbing, appliances, hardware, bakery goods, furniture, and "five and ten" merchandise. Largely modernized.

Sheridan and Loucks: furniture, variety, jewelry, food markets, hardware, appliances, drugs, clothing, bakery.

University and Loucks: hardware, food, drugs, bank, shoe repair, builders' supplies. Facilities fairly new, but not elaborate.

Prospect at Seiberling: flowers, drugs, hardware, used cars, floor coverings, costumes, awnings, plumbing supplies, "five and ten" merchandise, food. Very little modernization.

University at Main: drugs, "five and ten" merchandise, shoes, women's apparel, sporting goods, appliances, shoe repair, trailers, children's department store, hardware, ice cream store.

RETAIL SALES

The latest Census Data on retail trade is that for the year 1948. Up-to-date information on total retail sales is available for the State of Illinois in the form of tax receipts reports. Several types of data for recent years have been estimated by certain commercial publications such as Sales Management's Survey of Buying Power, which is used extensively in marketing and advertising. In order to avoid the use of estimates, 1948 information will be used wherever reasonable. Additional information may be determined from retailers' occupational tax bulletins published by the State of Illinois.

In 1953 there were 3,850 retailers in the Peoria Metropolitan Area, an increase over the number in 1949 of 5.53%.

The development of several areas in Illinois as reflected by the number of establishments and by sales volume is indicated in Tables #1 and #2. The tendency toward fewer and larger units is shown by the differential between per cent of increase in sales volume and per cent of increase in the number of retailers. This trend, which has been quite general in recent years, is very clearly defined in the Chicago Area data and in State data. In Chicago, while the number of establishments decreased by .4 per cent, the volume of sales went up more than 25% over the five-year period.

Retail sales in the Peoria Metropolitan Area have displayed somewhat more stability than the state average. The local increase in sales volume amounted to 20.7% in the five-year period. Population increases, as shown in Table #6, p. 377, have not been such as to be considered significant causes to the difference in sales growth in various sections of the state.

There are a number of reasons for Peoria's somewhat lower than average sales growth in this period. Perhaps the most important is the less flexible buying habits of local residents. Much of the gains shown by other sections of the state merely are indicators of changes in the location of purchases. That is, the decentralization of retail establishments has brought to many smaller cities facilities that were only previously available in the two largest commercial centers in this region, the cities of Chicago and St. Louis. Thus, in those smaller cities which had previously laid within the orbit of these two centers local sales increased in some cases almost ~~phenomenally~~.

Residents in the immediate vicinity of Peoria were never substantially influenced by either of the two large cities and as a result the spread of well-developed retail store facilities away from these mammoth congested areas had little effect on their buying habits.

This dispersion very likely did have an effect, however, on residents of communities on the periphery of the Peoria trading area. As the facilities developed out from Chicago and St. Louis, many of these residents who had formerly traded in Peoria now came within the new orbit of the smaller but well developed decentralized facilities. The permanency of this situation is not by any means assured, however, as some of the present barriers to moderate distant trading are likely to be removed.

PEORIA RETAIL SALES PATTERN

A breakdown by type of store of the total number of retailers and total sales for the year 1948 is given in Chart #3. An indication of the concentration of large department stores is the large percentage volume handled under the heading, "General Merchandise." Once again, however, the fact that Peoria is bounded by two large farming counties affects the Peoria Metropolitan Area picture, most standard metropolitan areas include a good deal less area of this type.

Table #3 shows that Peoria has a higher percentage of its retail volume under the heading of lumber produced than either the state or nation. (Among the cities compared, it ranks second only to Rockford in this category.)

It is interesting to note that though Peoria is one of the largest producers of alcoholic beverages in the country, it has the lowest percentage of retail volume provided by liquor stores among the cities compared and a much lower percentage than either the nation or the state.

TABLE #1

RETAIL SALES GROWTH

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	% in- crease 1949-1953
Peoria SMA*	\$ 251,639,100	\$ 272,299,200	\$ 289,820,400	\$ 293,933,250	\$ 303,768,200	20.7
Rockford SMA	154,908,050	176,940,450	197,536,750	199,056,500	224,664,850	45.0
Illinois	8,382,456,640	9,025,297,700	9,602,692,700	9,864,942,200	10,469,175,300	24.8
Cook County	92,058,740	98,332,163	104,353,762	107,502,273	115,877,817	25.8

Source: Computed from State of Illinois Tax Bulletins

TABLE #2

NUMBER OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	% change 1949- 1953
Peoria SMA	3648	3835	3852	3881	3850	5.5
Rockford SMA	2163	2265	2328	2382	2376	9.8
Illinois	133,309	137,852	136,332	136,625	135,879	1.9
Cook County	63,124	63,932	63,566	63,203	62,832	.4

Source: Computed from State of Illinois Tax Bulletins

* SMA - Standard Metropolitan Area

TABLE 3
BREAKDOWN OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS BY TYPE OF COMMODITY

	Rockford SMA		Davenport-Rock Island-Moline SMA		Des Moines SMA		Evansville SMA	
	#	\$1000 Sales	#	\$1000 Sales	#	\$1000 Sales	#	\$1000 Sales
Total	1678	163,760	2639	246,739	2342	267,871	1639	149,941
%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Food	460	37,841	617	52,312	585	49,657	457	32,611
%	27.5	23.1	23.3	21.2	24.92	13.54	21.87	21.8
Eat & drink	354	15,088	758	26,420	554	17,720	404	12,829
%	21.1	9.2	28.7	10.7	23.6	6.6	24.64	8.58
General	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	314
%	-	-	-	-	-	-	.49	.21
General merch.	32	20,100	63	37,076	44	44,140	35	19,619
%	1.91	12.27	2.4	15	1.87	16.5	2.14	13.12
Apparel	100	10,885	128	13,793	110	19,771	90	18,997
%	5.96	6.65	4.9	5.59	4.69	7.37	5.5	12.7
Furniture	74	10,140	102	11,440	95	14,542	49	9,465
%	4.41	6.19	3.9	4.64	4.05	5.43	2.99	6.55
Automotive	84	23,711	137	42,691	131	52,031	69	23,112
%	5	14.48	5.17	17.3	5.58	19.4	4.21	15.46
Gas Service	188	8,104	292	13,122	279	12,055	153	6,667
%	11.2	4.95	11	5.32	11.89	4.5	9.33	4.46
Lumber, etc.	102	17,399	131	19,495	135	18,694	87	8,016
%	6.08	10.62	4.95	7.9	5.75	6.98	5.3	5.36
Drug	52	4,736	73	7,643	105	8,218	63	5,905
%	8.1	2.9	2.75	3.1	4.47	3.07	3.84	3.95
Liquor	31	2,397	19	2,969	4	4,558	48	1,366
%	1.85	1.46	.72	1.2	.17	1.7	2.93	.91
Second Hand	10	272	32	953	50	1,020	21	476
%	.59	.17	1.2	.38	2.13	.38	1.3	.32
Other retail	186	13,183	280	18,825	245	25,465	152	10,564
%	11.1	8.05	10.58	7.63	10.44	9.5	9.27	7.07

Source: Census of Business, 1948

*Est. - Establishments

TABLE 3 - RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS (Continued)

	Peoria IWA		State of Illinois		United States	
	#	Est.	\$1000 Sales	#	Est.	\$1000 Sales
Total	2618		242,133	103,537		8,805,257
%	100%		100%	100%		100%
Food	645		53,332	27,327		1,917,550
%	24.57		22.02	26.4		21.7
Eat & Drink	735		24,928	24,623		838,381
%	28		10.3	23.78		9.5
General	5		395	367		20,197
%	.19		.16	.35		.23
General merch.	70		38,055	2,256		1,492,327
%	2.67		15.7	2.18		16.86
Apparel	120		14,359	7,779		716,368
%	4.57		5.93	7.5		8.09
Furniture	100		13,803	4,615		408,365
%	3.81		5.7	4.46		4.61
Automotive	148		38,466	4,642		1,254,490
%	5.64		15.88	4.48		14.2
Cas Service	294		12,398	9,164		392,505
%	11.2		5.12	8.85		4.44
Lumber, etc.	172		23,382	6,196		688,902
%	6.55		9.65	5.98		7.78
Drug	73		6,232	3,294		259,767
%	2.78		2.57	3.18		2.94
Liquor	20		1,671	2,068		159,577
%	.76		.69	2		1.8
Second Hand	30		519	793		13,023
%	1.14		.21	.77		.15
Other Retail	201		14,593	10,011		643,805
%	7.66		6.03	9.67		7.27
Total	1,769		130,520,548	1,769		130,520,548
%	100%		100%	100%		100%
Food	504		30,965,674	504		30,965,674
%	28.5		23.7	28.5		23.7
Eat & Drink	346		10,683,324	346		10,683,324
%	19.6		8.2	19.6		8.2
General	21		1,157,361	21		1,157,361
%	1.3		.9	1.3		.9
General merch.	52		15,975,357	52		15,975,357
%	2.96		12.2	2.96		12.2
Apparel	115		4,803,218	115		4,803,218
%	6.5		7.5	6.5		7.5
Furniture	85		6,914,179	85		6,914,179
%	4.8		5.3	4.8		5.3
Automotive	86		20,104,054	86		20,104,054
%	4.9		15.4	4.9		15.4
Cas Service	188		6,483,301	188		6,483,301
%	10.6		5	10.6		5
Lumber, etc.	98		4,151,470	98		4,151,470
%	5.6		8.6	5.6		8.6
Drug	55		4,013,231	55		4,013,231
%	3.2		3.1	3.2		3.1
Liquor	33		2,579,507	33		2,579,507
%	1.9		2	1.9		2
Second Hand	16		304,654	16		304,654
%	.96		.23	.96		.23
Other Retail	164		10,383,213	164		10,383,213
%	9.3		7.96	9.3		7.96

Source: Census of Business, 1948

CREDIT BUYING

The 1948 Census of Business contains the latest reliable data on retail credit buying. The number of establishments is broken into two categories - "Large Stores and Multiunits," and "Small, Single Units." Other than these designations, no specific stipulations are made, nor is the information for small units broken down as to type of credit.

In the large stores, comprising 25.4% of the total number of establishments in the Peoria Area, 68.4% of all sales were cash transactions. Although there is only a small difference between the top and the bottom city figures compared, Peoria ranked high among the cities, but below the state figure. In the Peoria Area, the large stores do nearly three-quarters of the entire retail trade. In these stores, Peoria had a relatively high proportion of installment buying within the credit picture. With 8.9% of credit sales transacted on an installment basis, the area ranked above the other cities and the entire state. Table #5 gives a more complete picture of credit buying.

TABLE 4
RETAIL SALES PATTERN IN SELECTED CITIES

City or State	No. of Stores	Large Stores and Multiunits Sales			
		Chg. Accounts \$1000	Stores with Credit Sales Installments \$1000	Total Credit Sales \$1000	Cash Sales \$1000
PSMA	362	40,328 22.7%	15,804 8.9%	56,132 31.6%	67,490
Dev.-RI-Moline	395	45,173 24.7%	13,358 7.3%	58,531 32%	68,605
Des Moines	310	57,756 27.4%	13,999 6.6%	71,755 34%	81,949
Illinois	10,610	1,218,599 19.2%	480,728 7.6%	1,699,327 26.8%	2,491,696
					4,191,023

City or State	Large Stores and Multiunits Stores with Cash Sales Only No. of Sales Stores \$1000	Total No. of all Large Stores	Total Sales of all Large Stores	Small Unit Stores No. of Stores	Sales \$1000	Total Cash Sales of Both Large & Small Stores \$1000
PSMA	298 54,226	660 25.4%	177,848 73.9%	1,942	62,844	121,717 68.4%
Dev.-RI-Moline	378 55,586	773 29.4%	182,722 74.9%	1,852	61,268	124,191 68%
Des Moines	305 57,138	615 23.4%	210,842 79.8%	1,705	53,530	139,087 66%
Illinois	12,086 2,116,255	22,696 22%	6,307,278 72.5%	80,105	2,378,598	4,607,951 72.8%

Source: 1948 Census of Business, Vol. II, Retail Trade

TABLE 5
1948

	No. of Paid Employees	Total Sales \$1000	Sales per paid employee	Payroll \$1,000
U. S.	6,918,061	130,520,584	18,860	13,567,997
Illinois	499,660	8,805,257	17,620	1,071,253
P. S. M. A.	13,744	242,133	17,610	28,154
Dav-RI-Mol.	14,658	246,739	16,830	27,966
Rockford	8,883	163,760	18,430	18,627
Evansville	9,335	149,941	16,060	17,557
Des Moines	15,705	267,871	17,056	32,119

	Sales per \$1 payroll	Payroll per paid employee	Number Persons Engaged*	Sales per Person Engaged*
U. S.	9.61	1960	9,590,653	13,600
Illinois	8.17	2150	658,069	13,380
P. S. M. A.	8.60	2040	17,594	13,760
Dav-RI-Mol.	8.82	1900	18,461	13,360
Rockford	9.32	2090	11,421	14,330
Evansville	8.54	1880	11,737	12,770
Des Moines	8.34	1883	18,957	14,130

* Persons engaged include active proprietors and unpaid family workers.

Source: Census of business, 1948

TABLE #6

POPULATION INCREASE 1950 - 1954

	1950 Pop. 1000's	1954 Pop. * 1000's	% Increase
Rockford SMA	152.4	164.6	8.0%
Des Moines SMA	226.	236.1	4.4%
Evansville SMA	160.4	175.3	9.2%
Tri-Cities SMA	234.3	246.8	5.3%
Peoria SMA	250.5	265.8	6.1%

*Estimate

Source: Sales Management's May 1954 Survey of
Buying Power

TABLE 7

RETAIL SALES - 1953

ESTIMATES

	Pop. 1000's	Sales \$1000	Food	General	Furniture	Automotive	Drug
PSMA	265.8	300,046	70,649	40,125	17,123	59,272	7,149
Evansville	175.3	202,575	23.5%	13.4%	5.7%	19.7%	2.4%
			43,741	23,436	12,852	39,424	7,083
Tri-cities	246.8	316,368	21.6%	11.6%	6.3%	19.5%	3.5%
			67,137	39,804	14,536	69,219	8,970
Rockford	164.6	233,926	21.2%	12.4%	4.6%	21.9%	2.8%
			54,723	24,528	14,541	43,296	6,104
Des Moines	236.1	341,880	23.3%	10.5%	6.2%	18.5%	2.6%
			63,318	47,483	18,513	83,611	10,084
Illinois	9,042.2	11,352,340	18.5%	13.9%	5.4%	24.4%	2.9%
			2,487,503	1,614,801	530,830	2,048,840	308,097
			21.9%	14.2%	4.6%	18%	2.7%

	Buying income per family	Buying income per capita	Sales per family	% of utili- zation
PSMA	\$5765	\$1809	\$3598	62.4
Evansville	5297	1671	3663	69.1
Tri-cities	5773	1799	4114	71.2
Rockford	5694	1823	4439	76.9
Des Moines	5754	1889	4411	76.6
Illinois	5854	1845	3988	68.1

Source: Retail Trade, 1953 - from May 10, 1954 Sales Management - Survey of Buying Power

TABLE 8

RETAILER'S OCCUPATIONAL TAX RECEIPTS

Peoria Standard Metropolitan Area, 1949 - 1953

		Tax Receipts	\$ Volume of Sales	Number Taxpayers	Per Capita \$ Sales Volume
1949	Peoria County	\$3,918,096.47	\$195,904,000	2,623	
	Tazewell "	1,114,782.62	55,735,100	1,025	
	S. M. A.	5,032,879.09	251,639,100	3,648	\$1,001
1950	Peoria County	4,209,538.00	210,476,900	2,725	
	Tazewell "	1,236,446.00	61,822,300	1,110	
	S. M. A.	5,445,984.00	272,299,200	3,835	1,087
1951	Peoria County	4,413,037.00	220,651,850	2,725	
	Tazewell "	1,383,371.00	69,168,550	1,127	
	S. M. A.	5,796,408.00	289,820,400	3,852	1,155
1952	Peoria County	4,488,397.00	224,419,850	2,738	
	Tazewell "	1,390,268.00	69,513,400	1,143	
	S. M. A.	5,878,665.00	293,933,250	3,881	1,171
1953	Peoria County	4,630,896.00	231,544,800	2,704	
	Tazewell "	1,444,468.00	72,223,400	1,146	
	S. M. A.	6,075,364.00	303,768,200	3,850	1,211

	State Tax Receipts	\$ Volume	# Taxpayers	Per Capita \$ Volume
1949	\$167,649,128.00	8,382,456,640	133,309	961
1950	180,505,954.00	9,025,297,700	137,852	1,030
1951	192,053,854.00	9,602,692,700	136,832	1,100
1952	197,298,844.00	9,864,942,200	136,625	1,131
1953	209,383,506.00	10,469,115,300	135,879	1,200

Source: State of Illinois
Retail Occupational Tax Reports

TABLE 8 (Continued)

RETAILER'S OCCUPATIONAL TAX RECEIPTS
AND RETAIL SALES VOLUME

Rockford SMA*	Average # Taxpayers	Tax Receipts	Retail \$ Volume	\$ Per Capita**
1949	2163	\$3,098,161	\$154,908,050	\$1,015
1950	2265	3,538,809	176,940,450	1,160
1951	2328	3,950,735	197,536,750	1,295
1952	2382	3,981,130	199,056,500	1,305
1953	2376	4,492,897	224,644,850	1,474
Cook County (Chicago)				
1949	63,124	92,058,740	4,602,937,000	1,020
1950	63,932	98,332,163	4,916,608,150	1,090
1951	63,566	104,353,762	5,217,688,100	1,160
1952	63,203	107,502,273	5,375,113,650	1,190
1953	62,832	115,877,817	5,793,890,850	1,288

* SMA means Standard Metropolitan Area

** 1950 Population

Source: State of Illinois Tax Receipt Bulletin

UTILIZATION OF BUYING INCOME

A comparison of the effectiveness of retail business in utilizing the consumer's available resources can be made with the use of figures from Sales Management's 1953 Survey of Buying Power. A good measure of this is in a comparison of the per cent of buying power income per family being attracted by the retailers in various cities. From Table #7, it is seen that Peoria retailers have not been doing as well as those of other cities. The area, utilizing 62.4% of available buying power per family, is below all the cities compared, as well as the State of Illinois. See Table #7 for a more complete picture.

Table #8 indicates that the rate of increase in Retail sales over the past few years in Peoria compares with that for the entire state. This is a rather dubious honor since the state figures include not only the metropolitan areas, but the less progressive sections of the state. In general, a city's rate of increase in sales should be above that of the state. Once again, however, we hasten to point out the fact that Peoria Standard Metropolitan Area includes a larger area than usually is the rule.

The low percentage of utilization is apparently not due to poor sales personnel since Peoria ranks well above three of the cities in sales per paid employee, and in sales per person engaged, ranks well above the State, nation, and two of the cities compared. The persons engaged category includes active proprietors and unpaid members of the family. Table #5 gives a more complete picture.

The validity of using the volume of sales per person employed as a criterion for effectiveness is, however, tempered by the fact that the rate of change to self-service units would increase this figure considerably.

Probably an important factor in the growth of retail volume is the notable increase in savings deposits in banks and savings and loan associations. In urbanized Peoria, bank deposits in savings accounts rose from \$86,866,976 in 1948 to \$155,315,693 in 1953, an increase of 78.7 per cent.

A large volume of savings certainly points out a desirable characteristic of the Peoria population. This trait, however, does affect the retail trade picture since the retailers have little control over the amount being saved in their area. There is definitely pointed out, however, a potential market into which Peoria merchants can and should expand. With proper promotional activity, there is no reason why the area's retail trade should not show improved growth characteristics in the near future.

CHAPTER XIV

SERVICE FACILITIES

SERVICE FACILITIES

BRADLEY UNIVERSITY, located within the city limits of Peoria, is a well-known medium-sized institution. The University includes seven colleges: the College of Engineering, the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, the College of Fine Arts, Bennett College (Industrial Arts), the College of Commerce, the College of Education, Peoria Junior College and the Graduate School.

The following courses are offered at Bradley: Accounting, Air Science, Applied Mathematics, Art, Astronomy, Automobile, Business Administration, Biology, Chemistry, Commerce, Dramatic Arts, Economics, Engineering, English, Education, Electricity, General Studies, Geography, History, Home Economics, Humanities, Industrial Education, Journalism, Mathematics, Medical Technology, Metalwork, Modern Languages, Music, Nursing, Philosophy, Physical Education, Physics, Political Science, Public Administration, Psychology, Religion, Sociology and Social Work, Speech, Woodworking, Technical Drawing, and Horology (Watchmaking).

The University has much to offer industries in the area: night courses, materials testing service, lecture-art series, consulting services, and, of course, the college graduate. A new engineering building, now under construction, has facilities for engineering society meetings and the faculty of the College of Engineering all take an active part in the various technical societies in the area.

"The objects for which Bradley University is formed are to organize and maintain forever an institution for the education of young people of both sexes in all the practical and useful arts, science, and learning, including a department of ethics in which instruction shall be given in the principles of morality and right living as exemplified in the life and teachings of Jesus Christ; and so far as the resources of the institution shall warrant, there shall be such courses of study and means of instruction in science, literature, and art, as may be deemed advisable by the Trustees; but the chief aim shall be to furnish its students with the means of living independent, industrious, and useful lives by the aid of a practical knowledge of the useful arts and sciences." (from the University Charter.)

NORTHERN REGIONAL RESEARCH LABORATORY

Purpose and Organization:

In 1938 Congress authorized and directed the Secretary of Agriculture to establish, equip, and maintain four regional research laboratories - one in each major farm area. The purpose of these laboratories is to develop new scientific, chemical, and technical uses and extended markets and outlets for farm commodities, their products and byproducts.

The four Regional Research Laboratories are under the administration of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry. In addition to the four Laboratories, the Bureau includes a number of smaller research groups.

The Bureau is in turn one of the seven research bureaus which constitute the Agricultural Research Administration. Through the Administration, the scientific investigations of the United States Department of Agriculture are co-ordinated, and working relationships are maintained with the State Agricultural Experiment Stations.

These four laboratories - completed in 1940-41 - are known as the Northern, at Peoria, Illinois; the Southern, at New Orleans; the Eastern, at Philadelphia; and the Western, at Albany, California. The research undertaken at each of the laboratories is centered on those commodities dominant in their respective regions.

The Northern Regional Research Laboratory, whose area embraces Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Ohio, and Wisconsin, is working on three groups of commodities: cereal crops, especially corn and wheat; oilseed crops, particularly soybeans; and agricultural residues, such as straw, corncobs, hulls, husks, and the like.

The organization for research at the Northern Laboratory is based essentially upon the important components of the commodities being studied, rather than on the commodities themselves. Thus it is possible to use the research staff most efficiently and avoid duplication of work.

The Laboratory staff consists of approximately 300 persons, more than half of whom are scientists and technicians. The Laboratory is a U-shaped structure of three stories and a basement, with separate storage buildings and a power plant. The main building is divided into an administrative unit forming the base of the U, and containing the divisions or offices which provide general administration and other services for the entire Laboratory, as well as the Peoria branch of the Department of Agriculture Library; a chemical laboratory unit, containing some 75 research laboratories; and an industrial laboratory unit, or pilot plant, for process development on a scale sufficiently large to determine the economic feasibility of producing new or improved products which have successfully passed the "test tube stage" of experimentation. The industrial unit includes an experimental fermentation plant in which about 500 gallons of anhydrous alcohol or other solvents can be produced per day, and a motor fuel testing laboratory for evaluating alcohol and other liquids.

Utilizing farm commodities to their fullest extent may often be accomplished by processes employing fermentation. Molds, yeasts, and bacteria have an important part in the Laboratory's research. The Culture Collection, consisting of more than 5,000 strains of industrially important micro-organisms is one

of the largest in the world. It provides strains for intensive investigation in the search for new antibiotics, vitamins, enzymes, organic acids, solvents, and other valuable products.

The production of alcohol by the fermentation of grains and its use as a fuel in internal combustion engines appears to be the most promising large-scale industrial outlet for surplus grains. This problem, therefore, is being given special attention.

Another of the facilities for research is the semi-works plant of the Synthetic Liquid Fuels Project, in which sugars are obtained from agricultural residues for conversion to liquid fuels. Corncocks is the first of the residues being studied - the method of their conversion being one developed by this Laboratory's chemists, engineers, and fermentologists.

Achievements:

All the achievements of the Northern Laboratory cannot be reviewed here, but the following list of developments, many of which have already been accepted by industry, indicate the type and scope of the research conducted. Moreover, they show the route taken toward discovery of new uses for agricultural commodities and byproducts, how these accomplishments are opening up new markets, and the extent to which many of the products are contributing to our well-being.

Penicillin - Fundamental research at this Laboratory during 1941-1945 made possible the commercial production of penicillin and provided the foundation for a large and expanding new industry. Benefits to man in terms of lives saved and suffering alleviated by this antibiotic are incalculable. This research included the increase in yield of penicillin through improvement of the nutrient solution in which the mold that produces penicillin is grown, the development of a submerged culture method for its growth, and the isolation of higher yielding strains. Commercial production of penicillin in 1941 was nil; in 1948 production in the United States reached a monthly total of more than 8 trillion units. The wholesale value of the penicillin produced in 1947 was about 150 million dollars.

Fungal amylase - In the production of alcohol from grain, the starch in the grain must first be converted to sugar. Malt, obtained mainly from barley, is generally used to effect the conversion. A process has been developed at this Laboratory by which fungal amylase, the product of the mold *Aspergillus niger*, can be grown in submerged culture and used to replace malt, with subsequent lowering of the cost of producing industrial alcohol from grain.

Starch and gluten from wheat - The discovery and development of the Batter Process for producing starch and gluten from wheat flour solved in large part the acute need for these materials during the war years. The starch produced by this process was converted into sirups, dextrose sugar, and industrial alcohol for synthetic rubber. The gluten was converted largely into flavoring agents for foods supplied the military forces. In one year the industrial operation of the process utilized 300 million pounds of low-grade wheat flour, then in plentiful supply, to make products valued at more than 30 million dollars.

Textile fibers from zein - A continuous process developed at this Laboratory for producing a textile fiber from the corn protein, zein, is the basis of a commercial process which is now being used to produce this fiber. This fiber found early use in the manufacture of felt for a well-known brand of men's hats. The

fiber is superior in dry and wet strengths and in resiliency to other available artificial protein fibers.

"Norepol" and "Norelac" - Research on soybean oil during the war years led to the production of approximately 1.5 million pounds of "Norepol," a rubber substitute. This development helped augment the supply of rubber replacements in 1942-43. Fundamental research showed that a truly synthetic rubber could be manufactured from soybean oil in an emergency.

Extension of this research brought the development of "Norelac," a new synthetic resin which is now in commercial production. It is used mainly as a heat-sealing agent in the packaging of foods.

Improved soybean oil paints - Research on ingredients in soybean oil paints has led to the development of improved exterior paints for farm and industrial buildings. By proper pigmentation, the durability and speed of drying of soybean oil paints have been considerably improved. One recent discovery is that calcium oxide (powdered quicklime), when added to outside white house and barn paints made with soybean oil, produces coatings that are free from residual tack and after-tack, collect less dirt, do not discolor, and have improved durability.

Oil content of soybeans - During the three seasons, 1943-1945, the Commodity Credit Corporation, a Government agency, marketed the nation's entire soybean crop. The price at which the soybeans were sold to processors was based on oil content. If analytical errors had resulted even in very small deviations below the actual oil content of the beans, the Government would have sustained a large loss. Standardization of analytical methods and assistance to commercial and industrial analytical chemists, furnished by chemists of the Laboratory resulted in a savings of about 5 million dollars to the Government during this period.

Protein adhesive for shotgun-shell casings - In 1948 approximately half the shotgun shells manufactured in this country had the laminated paper used for their casings glued with an adhesive made from soybean protein. The formula for the adhesive, developed at this Laboratory, was the answer to the need for a more plentiful and cheaper adhesive than had been formerly used. As a result of both shooting and aging tests, the casings made with soybean adhesive were reported equal or superior to the shells made previously.

Gelable protein - "Gelsoy," a new protein product made from soybeans, has been developed at this Laboratory. Gelsoy dissolves in water and gelatinizes when heated. It has many potential uses in food and adhesive specialties. Its bland flavor and gelling characteristics indicate several possible applications in the food field, such as for soups, cooky and ice cream fillers, puddings, and protein enrichment of pastry products and candy. Gelsoy also has excellent whipping properties, similar to egg white, for use as a meringue.

Soft-grit blasting - In co-operation with the Navy, and at their request, a new method for cleaning airplane engines by air-blasting with materials which do not scratch, erode, or cause dimensional changes of parts was developed. The blasting material was composed of 60 percent ground corncobs and 40 percent whole rice hulls. This method saved the Navy about 250 thousand dollars during the war, since it shortened the time required to clean an engine and eliminated the use of valuable corn grits for this purpose. The method is finding increasingly wide civilian uses in the automotive, glass, rubber, and other industries. Laboratory studies have shown also that ground English and black walnut and pecan shells,

and certain fruit pits, with or without rice hulls, are efficient soft-grit blasting materials.

Improved wheat straw pulps - The possible shortage of timber for pulp production and the desirability of utilizing the large quantity of wheat straw which is burned or wasted in this country each year has brought wide attention to the research on straw pulping methods conducted at this Laboratory. One development is a method which makes straw pulp **exceptionally** well-suited for the production of fine and specialty papers. Such pulp has been shown also to produce excellent newsprint when blended with wood pulp. A second development has been the preparation of straw pulp by which insulating boards can be produced that have exceptional impact strength and other qualities equal or superior to insulating boards made from wood pulp. A third development has been improved chemical and physical treatments for preparing pulp for corrugating paper and paper board, by which improved products can be made at lower cost and in shorter time.

Process for producing sugars from agricultural residues - A continuous process for producing five- and six-carbon sugars, principally from corncobs, and converting these sugars into useful organic chemicals, such as alcohol, acetone, and furfural, has been developed. This process is being tested on a semi-industrial scale to determine its practicability.

Patents - Many processes, and especially processing steps, developed here are patentable. Inasmuch as the funds for this research come from the Government, such developments belong to the public, and all patents obtained are therefore assigned to the Secretary of Agriculture who is authorized to grant free licenses to anyone qualified to use them. Between 1941 and the start of 1949, more than 160 applications for patents had been filed by the Northern Laboratory. Fifty patents have been granted, and many were still pending as of January 1, 1949.

SOURCE: Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry,
Agricultural Research Administration,
U. S. Department of Agriculture.

MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

Army

National Guard

Air National Guard

Navy - Coast Guard - Marines

There are four major military installations in Peoria: the Army Reserve Armory on North University Street; the National Guard Armory on Adams Street; the Air National Guard Armory and Hangar at the Peoria Municipal Airport; and the Naval, Coast Guard, and Marine Armory at the foot of Washington Street in East Peoria. The Army Reserve, Air National Guard, and Naval armories are modern buildings, all having been built since the end of World War II.

The Army Reserve and National Guard armories are available for public use, many types of shows, sports, and other activities being held there frequently. The military units housed in these armories are in a constant state of readiness to serve in any type of national, state, or local emergency.

PHYSICIANS & DENTISTS

The area comprised of Peoria, Tazewell, Fulton, Woodford, and Mason Counties, and small parts of other nearby counties, is known as Medical Service Area 386 in the publications of the American Medical Association. The following figures are from their Bulletin 94, Distribution of Physicians:

Area Code Number	386
Primary Center	Peoria
Size	3,900 sq. mi.
1950 Population	342,100
Population Density	87.7 per sq. mi.
Per Capita Buying Power	\$1,520.00

Number of Physicians in

Area by Type of Practice:

Active (in active private practice)

General Practitioners	179
-----------------------	-----

Part-Time Specialists	49
-----------------------	----

Full-Time Specialists	113
-----------------------	-----

Admin., Res., Ind., Local Gov't.	1
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Full Time Med. School Staff	2
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Federal Government	7
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Retired and not in practice	14
-----------------------------	----

Interns	7
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Residents	20
-----------	----

Total	392
-------	-----

Primary Center, as % of area

All M. D. 's	61.0
--------------	------

Active M. D. 's	58.9
-----------------	------

Full Time Specialists	92.9
-----------------------	------

Population per Physician

Counting all M. D. 's	870
-----------------------	-----

Counting Active M. D. 's only	1,000
-------------------------------	-------

Comparison - Population per physician - all M. D. 's

U. S.	731
-------	-----

Illinois	660
----------	-----

Peoria	870
--------	-----

Evansville, Owensboro	1,040
-----------------------	-------

Des Moines	660
------------	-----

Davenport - Rock Island - Moline	970
----------------------------------	-----

Rockford, DeKalb	860
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DENTISTS

The following figures are from "Distribution of Dentists," by American Dental Association.

	Peoria County	Tazewell County
Total No. of Dentists, 1953	109	26
Population per Dentist	1,647	3,123
Number of 1953 graduates	1	2

Comparison - Population per dentist

U. S.	1,677
Illinois	1,446

Counties

<u>Peoria</u>	1,647
Winnebago (Rockford)	1,823
Vanderburgh (Evansville)	2,098
Polk (Des Moines)	1,350
Scott (Davenport)	1,442
Rock Island (Moline)	1,977

A statement is in order to explain the seemingly large difference in the figures for Peoria and the ~~State~~ of Illinois. Over half the population of Illinois is concentrated in the Chicago area, which also has the highest per capita buying power. Doctors and dentists naturally are very numerous in this area. This tends to distort the state-wide figures, causing Peoria to appear unfavorably.

TABLE 1
RADIO STATIONS STATISTICS

<u>Station</u>	<u>WMBD</u>	<u>WEEK</u>	<u>WPEO</u>	<u>WIRL</u>
Power				
Watts AM	5,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
Watts FM	20,000			
Kilocycles AM	1,470	1,350	1,020	1,290
Megacycles FM	92.5			
Coverage				
Radius-miles	60-75	40-50	40-50	50-60
Network affiliation	CBS	NBC	None	ABC
No. of employees	50	77 (Radio & TV)	12	28
Broadcasting hours/wk.	140	126	98	
Future Plans	TV VHF Channel 8	New building to house all radio & TV personnel & equipment in East Peoria at site of TV transmitter.		TV VHF Channel 8

TABLE 2

BANK CLEARINGS
BY ASSOCIATED BANKS - PEORIA

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Amount</u>
1885	\$ 40,755,649.
1890	84,706,288.
1895	101,283,314.
1900	107,476,581.
1905	160,246,441.
1910	159,027,747.
1915	161,593,412.
1920	281,528,228.
1925	240,174,212.
1928	284,704,051.
1929	309,670,998.
1930	233,987,209.
1933	105,109,256.
1935	147,301,419.
1940	220,598,618.
1945	372,220,284.
1950	612,914,756.
1953	701,909,954.

SOURCE: Peoria Association of Commerce.

TABLE 3

DEPOSITS

<u>Name of Bank</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>Depositors</u>
Central Nat'l Bank & Trust Co.	\$ 12,374,556.	\$ 30,767,263.	\$ 31,953,382.	\$ 33,951,581.	23,159
Jefferson Trust & Savings Bank	4,273,142	19,338,940	27,742,204	28,522,613	21,719
Commercial National Bank	27,007,625	62,125,527	66,518,228	71,820,743	32,446
First Nat'l Bank in East Peoria	697,935	3,457,393	3,569,228	4,478,186	Not Avail.
South Side Trust & Savings Bank	1,934,998	5,741,611	7,770,643	8,013,559	10,555
First Nat'l Bank of Peoria	16,900,000	35,054,000	39,818,000	40,322,000	18,188

SOURCE: Individual Banks

TABLE 4

TELEPHONE STATISTICS

County & City (or exchange area)	Estimated Population	No. of Telephones	Telephones per 100 Population
Peoria, Ill.	185,000	63,757	34.4
Evansville, Ind.	163,000	54,015	33.2
Des Moines, Iowa	214,000	89,462	41.8
Davenport, Iowa	92,000	36,243	39.4
United States		45,636,437	29.3

TABLE 5

NEWSPAPERS

	Circulation
Peoria Journal Transcript	69,008
Peoria Star	33,836
Sunday Journal-Star	92,813

ASSOCIATIONS

Better Business Bureau
Builders Club of Peoria
Community Chest
Exposition Gardens
Illinois Retail Farm Equipment Association
Illinois State Dental Society
Junior Achievement
Junior Chamber of Commerce
Peoria Association of Commerce
Peoria Building Contractors
Peoria County Farm Bureau
Peoria County Home Advisor
Peoria County PMA
Peoria County Tuberculosis Association
Peoria Manufacturers' Association
Peoria Mental Health Society
Peoria Milk Producers
Peoria Producers Commission Association
Salvation Army
Tac Town
Travelers Protective Association
United Duroc Record Association
Volunteers of America
Y M C A
Y W C A

SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

American Cancer Society
American Red Cross
American Syrian Progressive Society
Boy Scouts of America
Carver Community Center
Catholic Salvage Depot
Catholic Social Service
Child and Family Service
Crippled Children's Co-ordinating Committee
Friendship House of Christian Service
Girl Scouts
Goodwill Industries
Heart Association
Italian-American Society
Jewish Community Council
Neighborhood House
Polio
Standard Club of Peoria

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Department of Agriculture
Northern Regional Research Laboratory
Production and Marketing Administration
Grain Branch
Livestock Branch
Soil Conservation Service
Department of the Air Force
169th Fighter Squadron
9642nd Volunteer Air Reserve
Radar Observation Squadron - Hanna City
Department of the Army
Engineer's Corps
Peoria Area Office
Farm Creek Project
Lock and Dam
Fifth Army Field Office
Recruiting Service
Organized Reserve
Civil Service Commission
Department of Commerce
Civil Aeronautics Administration
Tower, Peoria Airport
Electronics Maintenance
Weather Bureau
Federal Courts - Southern District
Attorney
Clerk
Marshall
Probation Officer
Referee in Bankruptcy
Department of Health Education and Welfare
Social Security Administration
Food and Drug Administration
Department of the Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Game Management
Internal Revenue Service
District Director
Audit Division
Collection Division
Intelligence Division
Alcohol and Tobacco Division
Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Labor
Bureau of Apprenticeship
Department of the Navy
Marine Corps
Recruiting Office
19th Special Inf. Co.
Naval Reserve Unit
Recruiting Officer

Post Office Department
 Main Post Office
 East Peoria Post Office
 Bureau of Post Office Operations
 Parcel Post Annex
 Post Office Inspection
Postal Transportation Service
Railroad Retirement Board
Selective Service System
 Local Boards
Treasury Department
 Coast Guard Security Patrol
 Collector of Customs
Veterans' Administration
 Sub-regional office

HOTELS, MOTELS, APARTMENTS, BANKS, CONSULTING ENGINEERS,
NEWSPAPERS, RADIO & TV STATIONS, PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS,
DENTISTS, LAWYERS *

Source: Peoria Telephone Book

HOTELS

- Al-Mar
- American
- Arion
- Bawin
- Cottage
- Crown
- Endres - 45 rooms
- Fulton
- Gup
- Harvard
- Home
- * Jefferson - 400 rooms
- Julian
- Kickapoo
- Lee
- McKinley
- * Mayer - 200 rooms
- Milner - 125 rooms
- Modern
- New Century
- * New National - 120 rooms
- Niagara
- Peoria
- * Pere Marquette - 500 rooms
- Royal
- South Side
- Straton
- Travelers' Lodge
- Yale - 28 rooms
- * Member, American Hotel Association

MOTELS

- A-Ace
- Bay View
- Beacon
- Bel-Aire
- Downtown
- Fairview
- Ferns

*With offices or facilities in the following cities or townships: Peoria, Bartonville, Bellevue, Creve Coeur, East Peoria, El Vista, Limestone Township, Peoria Heights, Richwoods Township, Spring Bay and West Peoria.

Four winds
High 29
Nob-Hill
Orange Prairie
Pendola
Peorian
Shar-Inn
Sunnyland
Vicary's
Way-Land
Whiteside
Hillcrest

APARTMENTS

Avis
Glen Oak Towers
Harrison Homes
Peoria Housing Authority
University Villa
Zimmerman Dairy Apartments

BANKS

Bartonville Bank
Central National Bank & Trust Co.
Commercial National Bank
First National - East Peoria
First National Bank of Peoria
Jefferson Trust and Savings
Prospect National Bank
Sheridan Village State Bank
South Side Trust & Savings
University National Bank

Physicians and Surgeons - 190

Dentists - 93

Lawyers - 237

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

Associated Engineers
Austin Engineering Co.
~~See Alan Baird~~
Beling Engineering Consultants
Leiter Electric Co.
Sutherland Co.
Turner and Ratcliff
Wallace Engineering

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

Best Electric
Central Illinois Light Co.
Crawley Electric Co.
East Peoria Electric Shop
Krefting Electric Co.
Leiter Electric Co.
Oberlander Electric

INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS

George D. Johnson
Mergen and Fletcher
Sutherland Co.

MANAGEMENT ENGINEERS

Rex Klump Oil Co.
Mergen and Fletcher
Sutherland Co.

MARINE ENGINEERS

Dredge and Dock Co.
Fitz Simmons and Connell

METALLURGICAL ENGINEERS

Darcy Engineering Corporation

MUNICIPAL ENGINEERS

Beling Engineering Consultants

STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS

Associated Engineers
Austin Engineering Co.

ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEERS

Gregg and Briggs
Hewitt and Bastian
Jameson and Harrison
Lankton and Ziegele
Edward L. Verkler

CIVIL ENGINEERS

Abegg and Blickensderfer
Associated Engineers
Austin Engineering Co.
Stanley Bernstein
Horton Engineering Co.
Wallace Engineering

NEWSPAPERS

Heights Herald
Labor Temple News
Masonic Review
Peoria Journal
Peoria Star
The Register

RADIO STATIONS

W E E K
W I R L

W M B D
W P E O

W S I V

TV STATIONS

W E E K TV

W T V H TV

PERSONNEL & PROFESSIONAL SERVICES IN
PEORIA AREA *

(Numbers indicate number of Establishments)

Source: Peoria Telephone Book

Accountants - CPA and Public - 24
Adjusters - 14
Advertising Agencies - 13
Air Travel Agencies - 4
Ambulance Service - 5
Appraisers - 24
Architects - 19
Armored Car Service - 1 (Brink's)
Artists - 15
Auctioneers - 4
Auto Dealers - New - 23
 Used - 60
Auto Service Stations - 234
Auto Towing - 30
Bakeries - 31
Barbers - 18
Beauty Shops - 94
Beverages, Non-Alcoholic - 27
Bond Brokers - Surety and Fidelity - 35
Book Dealers - 5
Bookkeeping Services - 13
Bowling Alleys - 10
Building Materials - 43
Bus Rental - 3
Business Schools - Bradley University
 Brown's Peoria School of Business
 Comptometer School
 Speedwriting
Carpenters - 22
Caterers - 22
Cemeteries - 7
Children's and Infants' Wear - 13
Chinaware - 8
Chiropodists - 15
Chiropractors - 14
Churches - 107
Cleaners and Dyers - 90
Clinics - 10
Coal and Coke Dealers - 41
Coal Miners and Shippers - 10
Collection Agencies - 10

* Includes same cities and townships as previous list.

Concrete Contractors - 18
 Concrete Products - 9
 Concrete, Ready Mixed - 6
 Confectionery Stores - 26
 Contractors, General - 104
 Costumes - Masquerade and Theatrical - 1
 Credit Rating and Reporting Agencies - 4
 Currency Exchanges - 1
 Dairy Products - 21
 Dancing Instruction - 5
 Delicatessens - 3
 Department Stores - 18
 Detective Agencies - 3
 Diaper Supply Service - 2
 Die Makers - 4
 Distillers - 6
 Dog and Cat Hospitals - 8
 Dog Kennels - 4
 Draperies and Curtains - 16
 Dredging Contractors - 2
 Dress Suit Rental - 5
 Dressmakers - 3
 Drilling Contractors - 1
 Drug Stores - 66
 Electric Contractors - 34
 Employment Agencies - 5
 Engines - 8
 Entertainment - 5
 Excavating Contractors - 24
 Explosives - 2
 Expressing and Baggage Transfer - 7
 Exterminating and Fumigating - 15
 Farm Management Service - 8
 Financial Advisory Service - 5
 Financing, Commercial - 33
 Five Cents to One Dollar Stores - 8
 Florists - 38
 Food Brokers - 12
 Foods, Ready to Serve (Drive-In's) - 36
 Foundries - 8
 Fraternal Orders - 9
 Fraternities and Sororities - 17
 Freight Forwarding - 37
 Funeral Directors - 18
 Fur Storage - 13
 Gears - 8
 Gift Shops - 28
 Grain Dealers - 17
 Grain Elevators - 4
 Grocers - 231
 Halls and Amphitheatres - 8
 Hardware Dealers - 55
 Hats - 9
 Heating Contractors - 63
 Homes, Institutional - 17
 Hospitals - 8

Industrial and Mill Supplies - 10
 Insurance Companies - 343
 Interior Decorators - 43
 Investment Securities - 18
 Jewelry - 30
 Labor Organizations - 30
 Lathing Contractors - 1
 Laundries - 27
 Laundries, Self-Service - 11
 Letter Service and Addressing - 12
 Liquor and Wine, Retail - 100
 Lithographers - 11
 Livestock - 21
 Loans - 52
 Lumber - 28
 Machine Tools - 6
 Machinery Movers and Erectors - 6
 Machinists - 21
 Mailing Lists - 3
 Manufacturers' Agents - 7
 Market Research and Analysis - 2
 Mason Contractors - 15
 Meat Markets - 60
 Meat Packers - 5
 Men's Clothing - 33
 Messenger Service - 4
 Metal Finishers - 5
 Metal Stamping - 3
 Metallizing - 3
 Microfilming - 2
 Molds - 1
 Mortgages - 20
 Motion Picture Projection Service - 3
 Movers - 34
 Night Clubs - 5
 Notaries, Public - 17
 Office Building - 8
 Office Equipment and Supplies - 22
 Office and House Cleaning - 8
 Opticians - 7
 Optometrists - 36
 Osteopathic Physicians - 6
 Oxygen - 3
 Packing and Crating Service - 6
 Paint Dealers - 65
 Painters - 45
 Paper Merchants - 14
 Patent Attorneys - 1
 Paving Contractors - 13
 Personnel Consultants - 2
 Pet Shops - 4
 Phonograph Records - 8
 Photographers - 28
 Pile Driving Contractors - 2
 Pipe and Pipe Fittings - 10

Plasterers - 11
 Plastics and Plastic Products - 14
 Platers - 4
 Plumbers - 50
 Poultry - 22
 Power Transmission Equipment - 8
 Printers - 43
 Public Address and Sound Systems - 10
 Publishers - 10
 Real Estate - 114
 Recording Studios - 3
 Restaurants - 186
 Road Making Machinery and Equipment - 4
 Roofers - 18
 Rubbish Removal - 7
 Sand and Gravel - 15
 Savings and Loan Associations - 9
 Schools - 114
 Scrap Iron and Metals - 8
 Second Hand Stores - 5
 Sewer Builders and Cleaners - 31
 Sheet Metal Work - 27
 Shoes - 45
 Shoe Repairing - 6
 Shopping Service - 2
 Signs - 21
 Sporting Goods - 16
 Steel Erecting Contractors - 6
 Steel and Steel Products - 10
 Stenographers - 4
 Stock Brokers - 9
 Stock Yards - 6
 Tailors - 19
 Taverns - 296
 Tax Return Preparation - 21
 Taxicabs - 9
 Telephone Secretarial Service - 4
 Theatres - 10 (Movies)
 Tin and Tin Plate - 2
 Tools - 15
 Tools, Designed - 2
 Tools, Electric - 10
 Tools, Pneumatic - 2
 Tractors - 8
 Trailer, Rental - 10
 Trailer Parks - 12
 Travel Bureaus - 4
 Tree Service - 13
 Truck Rental - 6
 Trucks, Industrial - 20
 Variety and Sundry Stores - 17
 Ventilating Contractors - 6
 Veterinarians - 11

Welding and Brazing - 16
Well Contractors - 4
Window Cleaners - 5
Wire Rope - 5
Women's Apparel - 37
Wood Finishing Service - 1
Wood Preserving Service - 1
Wool Brokers - 1
Wrecking Contractors - 4
X-Ray Laboratories - 4

CHAPTER XV

PRINCIPAL STATE AND LOCAL LAWS

PRINCIPAL STATE AND LOCAL LAWS AND
REGULATIONS AFFECTING INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

It is not within the scope of this report to exhaustively enumerate and analyze myriad laws which apply to the Peoria Standard Metropolitan Area. However, some understanding of the legal framework should be useful toward a better understanding of the characteristics of this area and for this purpose a general examination of the more important state, county, and local laws is included. Those who might wish more detailed and specific knowledge should consult the actual statutes and ordinances.

The Peoria area is governed by law emanating from several sources. Covering the entire area, of course, are the state statutes, the common law, and the case law. No treatment of the last two categories is possible and all references are to the statutes. Since the area embraces two distinct counties, a separate examination of each is included. The counties themselves are further broken down into cities, villages, and townships, and the law from these sources may be different in each case.

State Statutes Affecting Business: The Illinois State Legislature has, over a period of years, adopted the following uniform acts. Since these statutes are widely accepted by the states throughout the country, the title of the act and the date of adoption is enumerated below without further explanation:

1. Bills of Lading (1911)
2. Fiduciaries (1931)
3. Insurers' Liquidation (1941)
4. Limited Partnership (1917)
- * 5. Negotiable Instruments (1907)
6. Partnership (1917)
7. Principal and Income (1941)
8. Reciprocal Transfer Tax (1929)
9. Regulation of Traffic on Highways (1935)
- ** 10. Sales (1915)
11. Stock Transfer (1917)
12. Trust Receipts (1935)
13. Warehouse Receipts (1907)

The above is not a complete list of the uniform acts adopted but includes those which should be of general interest and importance in their regulatory effects on business.

In addition to the uniform acts, the state has enacted legislation relating to various aspects of business procedure and behavior. The regulations in force which are of more general application and interest are examined in the following:

* See page 408, under "Bills and Notes" heading.

** See page 408, under "Bills of Sale" heading.

1. Banks and Banking:

The General Banking Act provides for the performance of general bank business and includes among its provisions the following:

1. Banks may not issue bills to circulate as money.
2. Banks are empowered to:
 - a. Lend money
 - b. Accept and execute trusts
3. They are forbidden to carry real estate, except the banking house, for more than five years after the acquisition of title.
4. Stockholders are subject to double liability.
5. Directors are liable in damages when they permit loans which are in violation of the act.
6. With respect to payment of forged or raised checks, banks are liable within one year after vouchers are returned or made available to depositors.
7. The Uniform Bank Collections Code has been held unconstitutional.
8. Trust Companies:
 - a. Are organized under the General Corporation Act
 - b. They alone may include the word "trust" in their title
 - c. Trust companies may qualify for court appointment as receiver, assignee, guardian, conservator, executor.
9. Currency exchanges and ambulatory currency exchanges must be licensed by the Auditor of Public Accounts; bond must be posted and no deposits may be accepted.
10. Private banking is prohibited.

2. Bills and Notes:

The Uniform Negotiable Instruments Act has been adopted but there have been many variations from the form recommended by the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. For more detailed information, reference should be made to the statute itself.

3. Bills of Sale:

The Uniform Sales Act has been adopted; Commissioners' Amendments to paragraphs 32 and 38 have not been adopted but the rules prescribed by these amendments as to bills of lading is in force.

4. Real Estate Brokers:

1. Brokers must be licensed by the Department of Registration and Education.
2. A real estate broker to be licensed must be over 21 years of age and must have had at least two years of practical experience.

3. Corporations, partnerships or associations are not granted licenses as such but may conduct business in this form if all members who actively participate, including salesmen, are licensed.
4. Non-residents may obtain a license.
5. Salesmen may not accept commission from anyone other than their employers.
6. A limited partnership may not be formed for the purpose of carrying on a real estate brokerage.
7. A license is a prerequisite for the recovery of compensation.

5. Carriers:

There are numerous regulatory provisions as to depots, fencing of right of way, warning signals, crossings, adequate service, speed through cities, interlocking signals, first aid, passenger protection, safety appliances, equipment, switch connections, tickets, etc., the transportation of explosives, cattle, and grain.

1. The Illinois Commerce Commission has been established with the power of general supervision over utilities and railroads. These powers include the following:
 - a. Establish a uniform system of accounts
 - b. Supervise issuance of stocks, bonds, notes, etc.
 - c. Approve capitalization, franchises, leases, contracts
 - d. Make valuations and revaluations
 - e. Investigate accidents
 - f. Fix, control and regulate rates, track connections, facilities and their "joint" use, track and car service, grade crossings
2. Specific regulations now in force include the following:
 - a. Franchises are limited to domestic corporations except in interstate commerce
 - b. Scheduling and posting of rates required
 - c. Unreasonable and discriminatory rates are prohibited
 - d. Interchange of traffic and service is required
 - e. Provisions are made for proceedings before the commission
3. A common carrier may not limit its common law liability safely.
4. Extortion and unjust discrimination are prohibited and are punishable by fine.

6. Corporations:

1. Corporations are under the supervision of the Secretary of State.
2. Purposes of incorporation:
 - a. Corporations may be organized for any lawful purpose under the Business Corporation Act or under special

- statutes (for banking, insurance, non-profit purposes).
3. Corporate name:
 - a. Incorporated status must be made known in the corporation name by inclusion of the term, "incorporated", "company", "limited", etc.
 4. The term of corporate existence may be perpetual.
 5. Any three or more natural persons 21 years of age or older may act as incorporators.
 6. The Articles of Incorporation must set forth:
 - a. The name of the corporation
 - b. Its address
 - c. Its period of duration
 - d. Address of incorporators
 - e. Detailed information concerning the number, types, classes, rights, limitations, etc., of shares
 - f. Purposes for which it has been organized
 - g. The number of directors
 - h. Information on the value of property and an estimate of the gross business for the following year as a basis for computing the franchise tax. If the tax is to be paid on the basis of stated capital and paid-in surplus the above information need not be submitted. (For additional information concerning the franchise tax, see the following.)
 7. The Articles of Incorporation must be filed in duplicate with the Secretary of State.
 8. License fees (domestic corporations):
 - a. The corporation must pay an initial license fee and in some cases an additional fee
 - b. The initial fee is 1/20 of 1% of the value of the corporation's issued shares reported to the Secretary of State in its first report.
 - c. The additional fee, if required, is 1/20 of 1% of the additional stated capital and paid-in surplus.
 9. Filing Fees:
 - a. Various filing fees ranging in cost from \$1.00 to \$20.00 are charged by the Secretary of State.
 10. A Certificate of Incorporation is issued by the Secretary of State and must be filed for record within 15 days.
 11. The corporate existence begins on issuance of the Certificate of Incorporation but all consideration for shares must be paid before any business may begin
 12. The minimum paid-in capital requirement is \$1,000.
 13. Amendments to the Articles of Incorporation may be made as desired subject to certain procedures which must be followed as set forth in the Act.
 14. Reductions of stated capital are subject to detailed regulations, but are permitted.
 15. Reductions of paid-in surplus may be made subject to certain restrictions and regulations.

16. By-laws may be made and altered by the Board of Directors unless this power is reserved to the shareholders by the Articles of Incorporation.
17. Stock of various classes and rights may be issued. All shares of the same class must have the same rights except for different series as to dividends, price and terms of redemption, amount payable in liquidation, sinking-fund provisions and terms and conditions of revision.
18. Issuance of stock:
 - a. Shares having par value may not be issued for less.
 - b. Shares without par value may be issued for an amount of consideration determined by the directors or by the shareholders if this right is reserved to the latter by the Articles of Incorporation.
 - c. Consideration may be paid in money or in other forms of tangible or intangible property, or in labor service actually performed. Promissory notes or future services do not constitute payment.
 - d. Certificates may not be issued until payment is made in full.
19. Transfer of stock is governed by the Uniform Stock Transfer Act. There is not stock transfer tax.
20. Redemption of stock:
 - a. No redemption of stock may be made which will reduce the remaining assets below an amount sufficient to pay all debts and liabilities of the corporation; which will reduce the net assets below the amount payable to shareholders having prior or equal rights to the assets on dissolution.
21. Stockholders' liability is limited to payment on full consideration for shares issued to them.
22. Meetings of shareholders are subject to various requirements as to frequency, notification, place, quorums, etc.
23. Voting:
 - a. Each share has one vote.
 - b. Proxy voting is permissible.
 - c. In voting for directors, shareholders may cumulate votes.
24. Action may be taken by consent of stockholders without meeting.
25. Voting trusts are permitted.
26. Directors:
 - a. Need not be residents or shareholders.
 - b. A minimum of three directors is required.
 - c. If nine or more directors are elected, they may be divided into two or three classes.
 - d. Vacancies may be filled by election at the annual or at a special meeting.
 - e. Directors may remove officers or agents appointed by them but without prejudice to contract rights.

27. An executive committee may be appointed from the directors to act on their behalf.
28. Liabilities of directors:
 - a. Severe penalties are imposed for violations such as improper payment of dividends, assenting to loans to directors or officers, etc.
29. Each corporation must have a registered office in this state and an agent who is located at that office.
30. The broad general powers of a corporation are set forth in the act.
31. Dividends:
 - a. The Business Corporation Act sets forth in detail which funds may be used for payment of dividends.
32. Disposition of assets:
 - a. Assets of the corporation may be disposed of by the directors in the regular course of business.
 - b. The procedures to be followed if the disposition is not in the regular course of business are specifically set forth in the Act and provision is made for the assent of the shareholders.
33. Books and records:
 - a. A record must be kept in this state of the names of shareholders, their addresses and the number and class of shares they hold.
 - b. Provision is made for the examination of these records by shareholders of record.
34. Reports of domestic corporations:
 - a. Provision is made for annual reporting to the Secretary of State of shareholdings and paid-in surplus and changes therein as a basis for computing the franchise tax.
 - b. Penalties are imposed for failure to report or to pay the franchise tax.
35. Mergers and consolidations are permitted and must be reported along with information on stated capital and paid-in surplus to the Secretary of State.
36. Dissolution procedures are set forth in detail and provide for the methods of initiating action, voting of shareholders, etc.
37. Corporate taxes:
 - a. Capital stock tax
 - b. Shares of stock of corporation, tangible property, or capital stock of which is assessible in Illinois, are not taxable.
 - c. Franchise tax is $1/20$ of 1% per year of stated capital and paid-in surplus. Minimum taxes are set forth as follows:

Stated Capital and
Paid-in Surplus

Minimum Annual Tax

\$50,000	\$10
\$50,000-\$200,000	\$15
\$200,000-\$500,000	\$20
\$500,000-1 million	\$50
1 million-10 million	\$200
over 10 million	\$500

- d. There is no corporate income tax.
- e. There are, or course, in addition certain local taxes and taxes which apply to specific types of industries.

7. Interest:

1. Rates:

- a. The legal rate is 5% per annum.
- b. 7% per annum is permitted by written contract.
- c. Any rate is permitted
 - 1) Where corporation is the debtor.
 - 2) In case of demand loan exceeding \$5,000 secured by warehouse receipt, bill of lading, certificate of stock, bill of exchange, or other negotiable instruments.
- d. Judgments bear interest of 5% per annum.
- e. Pawnbrokers may charge 3% per month.
- f. Small loans (applies to licensees of State Department of Insurance) of \$500 or less:
 - 1) 3% per month on first \$150.
 - 2) 2 1/2% per month on next \$150.
 - 3) 1% per month on excess of unpaid balance.

- 2. Usury results in forfeiture of all interest but must be pleaded.

8. Monopolies and restraint of trade:

- 1. Are illegal under the common and statutory law.

9. Principal and Agent:

- 1. No statutory provision.

10. Collection Agencies:

- 1. No legislation

11. Sales:

- 1. Uniform Sales Act has been adopted but Commissioners' Amendments to paragraphs 32 and 38 have not been adopted.

12. Securities: ("Blue Sky Law")

1. The act provides for the registration with the Secretary of State of securities, investment contracts, investment fund shares (with the exception of certain enumerated exemptions); the registration of salesmen and dealers.
2. Fees for various types of registration are specified.
3. Approval of the Secretary of State is required for the advertisement of sales of securities with certain exceptions.
4. Violations are specifically enumerated and are severely penalized.

13. Surety and Guaranty Companies:

1. They are governed generally by the Insurance Code and come under the direction of the Director of Insurance.

14. Trademarks and Trade Names:

1. The law provides for the registration of trademarks and trade names and for protection from infringement.
2. Fair Trade Act:
 - a. With certain exceptions resale price maintenance contracts are enforceable for signatories and non-signatories.

15. Laws Relating to Labor, Employment, Health, Safety, etc.

1. See Chapter 7, page 129.

16. Building Codes:

1. No statutory provision.

State Taxation: The list which follows does not include every state tax which is in force but does cover those which are of more general interest and importance. No attempt has been made to explain the rate structure in detail since for the purpose of this report it was not deemed feasible or useful. The actual tax bill in many cases depends not only upon the actual rate imposed but in the method of application as well. This latter, important, determinant of tax liability was considered to be beyond the scope of this report which is concerned merely with presenting in a general way the types of taxes levied by the state.

1. Real Property Tax:
 - a. No levy
2. Personal Property Tax:
 - a. No levy
3. Income Tax:
 - a. None

4. Inheritance Tax:
 - a. Based on the clear market value of the property.
 - b. The rates and exemptions vary according to the relationship of the beneficiary and the amount of the gift.
5. Gift Tax:
 - a. None
6. Sales Tax:
 - a. The rate is 2% of 98% of gross receipts from sales in Illinois.
7. Use Tax:
 - a. None of general application.
8. Coin-in-Slot Amusement Devices Tax:
 - a. A license and an annual fee are required.
9. Stamp Tax:
 - a. None required.
10. Gasoline Tax:
 - a. Three cents per gallon for motor vehicles.
11. Liquor Tax:
 - a. One dollar per gallon.
12. Franchise Tax:
 - a. See page 412 , "Corporations"
13. Flat weight or mileage tax on Motor Vehicles.
14. Cigarette Tax:
 - a. One mill per cigarette with a discount of 5% upon purchase of stamps.
 - b. Municipalities are authorized to tax retail vendors
 - 1) Peoria and Pekin both levy this additional tax. See page 425.
15. Unemployment Compensation Tax:
 - a. See Chapter 7; section dealing with laws relating to employment and labor.
16. Workmen's Compensation:
 - a. See Chapter 7; section dealing with laws relating to employment and labor.

County Laws Affecting Business: The only county laws of any significance in Peoria and Tazewell Counties in their effects on business are those which relate to zoning and taxes. Zoning requirements are treated separately in Chapter XI of this report. The only taxes of importance are the real and personal property levies and although the rates differ, the method of computing the tax liability is identical for both counties included in the area. The entire real and personal property tax bill depends, in addition to the county levy, upon levies imposed by the city and/or township, school district, sanitary district (if any) and whatever public authorities may exist where the business or individual is located.

For example, a business located in the City of Peoria pays, in addition to the Peoria County taxes, taxes levied by the town of Peoria (for poor relief, retirement, and for general expenses); by the City of Peoria; by School District 150; by the Greater Peoria Sanitary District; by the library; and by the Pleasure Driveway and Peoria Airport Authorities. Tables 1, 2, and 3 on pages 417, 418, and 419 show the specific rates prevailing in both Tazewell and Peoria Counties. Table 1, page 417, includes the levies of Tazewell County and the additional levies of the cities, towns, districts, etc. Table 2, page 418, provides the same information for Peoria County, and Table 3, page 419, provides a detailed breakdown of the levies imposed on residents of the City of Peoria.

As can be noted in the Tables, the total rate applies on the basis of each \$100 valuation. Table 4, page 420, is an abstract of the valuations and taxes for all of Peoria County extended for the year 1953 and includes the valuations of railroads in the area. The valuations are determined by the State Department of Revenue. The assessed valuation of property for 1953 has been determined by the Department to be at 19% of the fair cash value in Tazewell County. In order to bring the valuation up to 100% the assessed valuation is multiplied by 5.2632 and it is on this base that the tax rates are applied. In Peoria County for the year 1954 the Department determined that property is assessed at 22% of fair cash value and therefore the multiple used is 4.7619.

City Laws Affecting Business: The city is granted its existence by the state through the issuance of its corporate charter. The powers of the city in the State of Illinois are exhaustively set forth in section 24 of the Illinois Statutes. The statutory provisions specifically grant the power to either license, tax, or regulate certain businesses. Where the legislature has given the power merely to license or regulate a certain business the license fee imposed by the municipality must be reasonable in amount and bear some relation to the cost of inspections or the enforcement of the regulations. Where the statute grants the power to "tax" in addition to the power to license and regulate, the license fee can be imposed for revenue and need not bear any relation to the cost of enforcement. The powers of the city, therefore, can be thought of as involving: (1) the power to regulate, on the basis of which the various inspection and regulatory codes and the license fees to cover this cost are imposed; (2) the power to tax which enables the city to license and make levies on certain businesses and occupations as a source of revenue. The treatment which follows is exclusive of real and personal property taxes which were discussed above.

TAZEWELL COUNTY VALUATIONS AND TAX RATES FOR 1953

COMPILED BY R. C. THEIS, COUNTY CLERK

The 1953 taxes are extended upon the valuation as determined by the State Department of Revenue. The Department has determined that property in Tazewell County is assessed at 19% of the fair cash value and to bring the valuation up to 400% it was necessary to use a

multiple of 5.2632. Your valuation as assessed locally by your assessor and equalized by the Board of Review has been increased 5.2632 times and becomes the valuation upon which your taxes are extended.

HITLLE			LITTLE MACINAW			MACKINAW			DEER CREEK		
Valuation	1953 Rate		Valuation	1953 Rate		Valuation	1953 Rate		Valuation	1953 Rate	
County General \$ 7,077,390	.043		County General \$10,809,124	.043		County General \$ 7,817,717	.043		County General \$ 4,878,707	.043	
County T.B. San. . . . .	.039		County T.B. San. . . . .	.039		County T.B. San. . . . .	.039		County T.B. San. . . . .	.039	
County Highway . . . . .	.045		County Highway . . . . .	.045		County Highway . . . . .	.045		County Highway . . . . .	.045	
Co. Aid Twp. Bridges . . . . .	.043		Co. Aid Twp. Bridges . . . . .	.043		Co. Aid Twp. Bridges . . . . .	.043		Co. Aid Twp. Bridges . . . . .	.043	
Retirement Fund . . . . .	.018		Retirement Fund . . . . .	.018		Retirement Fund . . . . .	.018		Retirement Fund . . . . .	.018	
Town . . . . .	.001		Town . . . . .	.001		Town . . . . .	.001		Town . . . . .	.001	
Road and Bridge . . . . .	.081		Road and Bridge . . . . .	.081		Road and Bridge . . . . .	.081		Road and Bridge . . . . .	.081	
Road Bonds . . . . .	.001		Road Bonds . . . . .	.001		Road Bonds . . . . .	.001		Road Bonds . . . . .	.001	
Armington Fire Dist. \$ 6,044,101	.0972		Armington Fire Dist. \$ 6,044,101	.0972		Armington Fire Dist. \$ 6,044,101	.0972		Armington Fire Dist. \$ 6,044,101	.0972	
Hopedale Fire Dist. \$ 12,049,629	.062		Hopedale Fire Dist. \$ 12,049,629	.062		Hopedale Fire Dist. \$ 12,049,629	.062		Hopedale Fire Dist. \$ 12,049,629	.062	
High School No. 301 \$ 9,479,809	.068		High School No. 301 \$ 9,479,809	.068		High School No. 301 \$ 9,479,809	.068		High School No. 301 \$ 9,479,809	.068	
Corp. (Armington) . . . . .	.048		Corp. (Armington) . . . . .	.048		Corp. (Armington) . . . . .	.048		Corp. (Armington) . . . . .	.048	
Schools			Schools			Schools			Schools		
Dist. No. 604	9,979,514	.465	Dist. No. 610	10,644,804	.465	Dist. No. 604	1,971,394	.401	Dist. No. 604	10,397,547	1.102
Dist. No. 610	10,644,804	.465	Dist. No. 610	10,644,804	.465	Dist. No. 610	1,971,394	.401	Dist. No. 610	10,397,547	1.102
Dist. No. 633	9,241,091	.427	Dist. No. 633	9,241,091	.427	Dist. No. 633	1,971,394	.401	Dist. No. 633	9,241,091	.427
H. S. No. 308	12,547,031	.443	H. S. No. 308	12,547,031	.443	H. S. No. 308	1,971,394	.401	H. S. No. 308	12,547,031	.443
Village of Armstrong	1,939,3		Village of Armstrong	1,939,3		Village of Armstrong	1,939,3		Village of Armstrong	1,939,3	
BOTNTON			HOPEDALE			TREMONT			MORTON		
Valuation	1953 Rate		Valuation	1953 Rate		Valuation	1953 Rate		Valuation	1953 Rate	
County General \$ 6,847,408	.043		County General \$ 7,053,891	.043		County General \$ 9,857,807	.043		County General \$11,718,896	.043	
County T.B. San. . . . .	.039		County T.B. San. . . . .	.039		County T.B. San. . . . .	.039		County T.B. San. . . . .	.039	
County Highway . . . . .	.045		County Highway . . . . .	.045		County Highway . . . . .	.045		County Highway . . . . .	.045	
Co. Aid Twp. Bridges . . . . .	.043		Co. Aid Twp. Bridges . . . . .	.043		Co. Aid Twp. Bridges . . . . .	.043		Co. Aid Twp. Bridges . . . . .	.043	
Retirement Fund . . . . .	.018		Retirement Fund . . . . .	.018		Retirement Fund . . . . .	.018		Retirement Fund . . . . .	.018	
Town . . . . .	.001		Town . . . . .	.001		Town . . . . .	.001		Town . . . . .	.001	
Road and Bridge . . . . .	.081		Road and Bridge . . . . .	.081		Road and Bridge . . . . .	.081		Road and Bridge . . . . .	.081	
Road Bonds . . . . .	.001		Road Bonds . . . . .	.001		Road Bonds . . . . .	.001		Road Bonds . . . . .	.001	
Armington Fire Dist. \$ 6,044,101	.0972		Armington Fire Dist. \$ 6,044,101	.0972		Armington Fire Dist. \$ 6,044,101	.0972		Armington Fire Dist. \$ 6,044,101	.0972	
Hopedale Fire Dist. \$ 12,049,629	.062		Hopedale Fire Dist. \$ 12,049,629	.062		Hopedale Fire Dist. \$ 12,049,629	.062		Hopedale Fire Dist. \$ 12,049,629	.062	
High School No. 301 \$ 9,479,809	.068		High School No. 301 \$ 9,479,809	.068		High School No. 301 \$ 9,479,809	.068		High School No. 301 \$ 9,479,809	.068	
Corp. (Armington) . . . . .	.048		Corp. (Armington) . . . . .	.048		Corp. (Armington) . . . . .	.048		Corp. (Armington) . . . . .	.048	
Schools			Schools			Schools			Schools		
Dist. No. 604	9,979,514	.465	Dist. No. 610	10,644,804	.465	Dist. No. 604	1,971,394	.401	Dist. No. 604	10,397,547	1.102
Dist. No. 610	10,644,804	.465	Dist. No. 610	10,644,804	.465	Dist. No. 610	1,971,394	.401	Dist. No. 610	10,397,547	1.102
Dist. No. 633	9,241,091	.427	Dist. No. 633	9,241,091	.427	Dist. No. 633	1,971,394	.401	Dist. No. 633	9,241,091	.427
H. S. No. 308	12,547,031	.443	H. S. No. 308	12,547,031	.443	H. S. No. 308	1,971,394	.401	H. S. No. 308	12,547,031	.443
Village of Armstrong	1,939,3		Village of Armstrong	1,939,3		Village of Armstrong	1,939,3		Village of Armstrong	1,939,3	
WASHINGTON			DELANAV			DILLON			ELM GROVE		
Valuation	1953 Rate		Valuation	1953 Rate		Valuation	1953 Rate		Valuation	1953 Rate	
County General \$25,175,449	.043		County General \$10,402,470	.043		County General \$ 5,034,910	.043		County General \$ 7,578,803	.043	
County T.B. San. . . . .	.039		County T.B. San. . . . .	.039		County T.B. San. . . . .	.039		County T.B. San. . . . .	.039	
County Highway . . . . .	.045		County Highway . . . . .	.045		County Highway . . . . .	.045		County Highway . . . . .	.045	
Co. Aid Twp. Bridges . . . . .	.043		Co. Aid Twp. Bridges . . . . .	.043		Co. Aid Twp. Bridges . . . . .	.043		Co. Aid Twp. Bridges . . . . .	.043	
Retirement Fund . . . . .	.018		Retirement Fund . . . . .	.018		Retirement Fund . . . . .	.018		Retirement Fund . . . . .	.018	
Town . . . . .	.001		Town . . . . .	.001		Town . . . . .	.001		Town . . . . .	.001	
Road and Bridge . . . . .	.081		Road and Bridge . . . . .	.081		Road and Bridge . . . . .	.081		Road and Bridge . . . . .	.081	
Road Bonds . . . . .	.001		Road Bonds . . . . .	.001		Road Bonds . . . . .	.001		Road Bonds . . . . .	.001	
Armington Fire Dist. \$ 6,044,101	.0972		Armington Fire Dist. \$ 6,044,101	.0972		Armington Fire Dist. \$ 6,044,101	.0972		Armington Fire Dist. \$ 6,044,101	.0972	
Hopedale Fire Dist. \$ 12,049,629	.062		Hopedale Fire Dist. \$ 12,049,629	.062		Hopedale Fire Dist. \$ 12,049,629	.062		Hopedale Fire Dist. \$ 12,049,629	.062	
High School No. 301 \$ 9,479,809	.068		High School No. 301 \$ 9,479,809	.068		High School No. 301 \$ 9,479,809	.068		High School No. 301 \$ 9,479,809	.068	
Corp. (Armington) . . . . .	.048		Corp. (Armington) . . . . .	.048		Corp. (Armington) . . . . .	.048		Corp. (Armington) . . . . .	.048	
Schools			Schools			Schools			Schools		
Dist. No. 604	9,979,514	.465	Dist. No. 610	10,644,804	.465	Dist. No. 604	1,971,394	.401	Dist. No. 604	10,397,547	1.102
Dist. No. 610	10,644,804	.465	Dist. No. 610	10,644,804	.465	Dist. No. 610	1,971,394	.401	Dist. No. 610	10,397,547	1.102
Dist. No. 633	9,241,091	.427	Dist. No. 633	9,241,091	.427	Dist. No. 633	1,971,394	.401	Dist. No. 633	9,241,091	.427
H. S. No. 308	12,547,031	.443	H. S. No. 308	12,547,031	.443	H. S. No. 308	1,971,394	.401	H. S. No. 308	12,547,031	.443
Village of Armstrong	1,939,3		Village of Armstrong	1,939,3		Village of Armstrong	1,939,3		Village of Armstrong	1,939,3	
CINCINNATI			SPRING LAKE			TEKIN					
Valuation	1953 Rate		Valuation	1953 Rate		Valuation	1953 Rate				
County General \$30,064,081	.043		County General \$ 6,933,510	.043		County General \$54,851,582	.043				
County T.B. San. . . . .	.039		County T.B. San. . . . .	.039		County T.B. San. . . . .	.039				
County Highway . . . . .	.045		County Highway . . . . .	.045		County Highway . . . . .	.045				
Co. Aid Twp. Bridges . . . . .	.043		Co. Aid Twp. Bridges . . . . .	.043		Co. Aid Twp. Bridges . . . . .	.043				
Retirement Fund . . . . .	.018		Retirement Fund . . . . .	.018		Retirement Fund . . . . .	.018				
Town . . . . .	.001		Town . . . . .	.001		Town . . . . .	.001				
Road and Bridge . . . . .	.081		Road and Bridge . . . . .	.081		Road and Bridge . . . . .	.081				
Road Bonds . . . . .	.001		Road Bonds . . . . .	.001		Road Bonds . . . . .	.001				
Armington Fire Dist. \$ 6,044,101	.0972		Armington Fire Dist. \$ 6,044,101	.0972		Armington Fire Dist. \$ 6,044,101	.0972				
Hopedale Fire Dist. \$ 12,049,629	.062		Hopedale Fire Dist. \$ 12,049,629	.062		Hopedale Fire Dist. \$ 12,049,629	.062				
High School No. 301 \$ 9,479,809	.068		High School No. 301 \$ 9,479,809	.068		High School No. 301 \$ 9,479,809	.068				
Corp. (Armington) . . . . .	.048		Corp. (Armington) . . . . .	.048		Corp. (Armington) . . . . .	.048				
Schools			Schools			Schools					
Dist. No. 604	9,979,514	.465	Dist. No. 610	10,644,804	.465	Dist. No. 604	1,971,394	.401			
Dist. No. 610	10,644,804	.465	Dist. No. 610	10,644,804	.465	Dist. No. 610	1,971,394	.401			
Dist. No. 633	9,241,091	.427	Dist. No. 633	9,241,091	.427	Dist. No. 633	1,971,394	.401			
H. S. No. 308	12,547,031	.443	H. S. No. 308	12,547,031	.443	H. S. No. 308	1,971,394	.401			
Village of Armstrong	1,939,3		Village of Armstrong	1,939,3		Village of Armstrong	1,939,3				

Tax bills are payable to Town Collector (name and address on bill) until JUNE 9, 1954, and to County Treasurer, WM. J. DELLENBACH, Court House, starting JUNE 14, 1954. A 1% penalty will be added on first installments on SEPT. 2, 1954. Advertising Costs will be added on Sept. 13, 1954.

CLASSIFICATION OF TAX RATES IN PEORIA COUNTY FOR THE YEAR 1952 - 1953

1952 County Highway Tax Rate \$.032	1952 County T.B. Sanitarium Rate \$.038	1952 County Health Rate \$.042	1952 County Bridge Rate \$.008
1953 County Highway Tax Rate \$.032	1953 County T.B. Sanitarium Rate \$.044	1953 County Health Rate \$.038	1953 County Bridge Rate \$.008

TAX RATES FOR THE YEARS 1949-1950-1951-1952-1953									
TOWN OF THE CITY OF PEORIA									
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953		1949	1950	1951
	No Levy	No Levy	No Levy	No Levy	No Levy		No Levy	No Levy	No Levy
State Tax	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
County Tax	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
City Tax	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Town Tax	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
School Tax	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Park Tax	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
County Highway Tax	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Greater Peoria Sanitary District	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
County Bridge	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Peoria Airport	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...

*100% Full Valuation

\$2.10

\$2.10

\$2.05

\$2.05

\$2.00

Taxes will be extended at these rates on the basis of each \$100 valuation

Taxpayers are advised to mail check or money order accompanied by tax bill

Wm. J. DELLENBACH, County Treasurer

Compiled by LEONARD T. SOURS, County Clerk
Waiting in line.

**COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE
1952 AND 1953 TAX RATES
TOWN OF THE CITY OF PEORIA
(City of Peoria)**

	Rate 1952	Rate 1953
COUNTY		
General	\$.075	\$.08
Detention Home .....	.0065	.0068
Retirement Fund .....	.0165	.0175
Veterans Assistance	None	.0047
Total .....	.098	.109
COUNTY HIGHWAY.....	.032	.032
COUNTY BRIDGE .....	.008	.008
TOWN		
General .....	.013	.0115
Poor Relief .....	.0814	.0795
Retirement .....	.0026	.004
Total .....	.097	.095
CITY OF PEORIA		
Corporate .....	.174	.1744
Judgment Bonds .....	.005	.0096
Library .....	.074	.077
T.B. Sanitarium .....	.04	.04
Firemen's Pension .....	.0195	.0202
Police Pension .....	.014	None
Garbage .....	.0505	.0505
Public Benefit .....	.017	.018
Fire Protection .....	.064	.064
Police Protection .....	.075	.075
Band .....	.0063	.0065
Health .....	.0253	.0253
Street and Bridge.....	.0505	.0505
Recreation .....	.0314	.033
Retirement .....	.032	.033
Harbor .....	.0055	None
Total .....	.684	.677
SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 150		
Education .....	.75	.75
Building .....	.20	.20
Retirement .....	.025	.025
Total .....	.975	.975
GREATER PEORIA SANITARY		
General .....	.0433	.0435
Retirement .....	.007	.0047
Public Benefit .....	.0127	.0148
Total .....	.063	.063
PLEASURE DRIVEWAY		
General .....	.0505	.0505
Recreation .....	.0095	.0093
Special .....	.05	.0502
Retirement .....	.006	.006
Total .....	.116	.116
PEORIA AIRPORT		
General .....	.0233	.0221
Bonds .....	.0037	.0029
Total .....	.027	.025
TOTAL	\$2.10	\$2.10

* County Health Rate .038 abated by .0127 within Corporate Limits of City of Peoria per Statute.

VALUATIONS AND THE SEVERAL FOOTINGS OF TAXES FOR THE YEAR A. D. 1953
OF THE COUNTY OF PEORIA AND STATE OF ILLINOIS

Power to Regulate: No attempt will be made here to enumerate the areas in which statutory provision is made for regulation and licensing. Table 5, pages 422 and 423, is a listing of those powers which the City of Peoria has actually invoked by imposing license fees. Although the income from this source is important to the city, the individual fees are not significant in amount and do not impose a burden on the business or occupation involved. The list of activities which are regulated covers those which relate to health matters, such as food dealers, milk dealers, meat dealers, restaurants, etc., and extends to building permits, use of public streets, electrical work, etc.

More important than the license fee imposed, from the point of view of the business or occupation, are the regulations as embodied in the various codes. The requirements set forth in the Peoria codes are not significantly different from those which generally prevail in other cities. The building code, adopted in 1940, is very similar in almost all respects to the 1941 edition of the Uniform Building Code. Likewise, the electrical code parallels the National Electrical Code as recommended by the National Fire Protection Association; the smoke abatement regulations are based on the Code of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; the heating installation code is the one recommended by the National Warm Air Heating and Air Conditioning Association of Cleveland, Ohio; the plumbing code is the same as that which has been adopted by the state. By the detailed nature of the codes, nothing short of actual reference to the applicable code itself can serve as an answer to specific questions as to requirements. Therefore, since a general outline of the codes would not be useful and the inclusion of the codes themselves in this report is not feasible, detailed questions should best be taken to the appropriate city regulating agency. Table 6, page 424, is a list of the regulation codes in force in Peoria and the appropriate city department to consult for detailed information.

Power to Tax: Typical to almost all municipalities, the main source of tax revenue in the cities within the Peoria area is the real property tax and in this state the additional levy made on personal property. These rates have been previously discussed (page 420). Section 24 of the state statutes grants certain additional powers to tax and while not all of them have been invoked, many have been levied. Table 7, page 425, is a list of the taxes imposed by the Peoria City Code. None of the taxes existing in any of the cities in the area involve any significant amount from the point of view of their being a burden which might deter industrial development, although they do constitute in the sum an important source of income to the cities.

In addition to the real and personal property taxes, and the taxes itemized in Table 7, page 425, the City of Peoria levies special assessments for improvements in streets, lighting and sewers, the cost of which is computed by the City Engineer's office and shared in part by the city.

LICENSE FEES LEVIED BY THE CITY OF PEORIA

<u>Business or Occupation</u>	<u>Fee</u>
Building Permits	\$1.50 to several hundred dollars
House Movers	\$1.00 for each 300 feet a building is moved
Use of street during construction	\$2.00 per month for each 25 feet of frontage occupied
Plumbing	---
Electrical wiring and neon signs	\$1.00 to \$5.00 per year
Electrical contractors	\$25.00 per year
Erection of billboards and signboards	\$2.00 per 25 lineal feet
Compressing acetylene gas	\$100.00 per year
Outdoor Advertising	Under 25 signs - \$25.00 per year Over 25 signs - \$250.00 per year
Explosives	\$25.00 per year
Night Scavengers	\$50.00 per year plus \$25.00 per vehicle
Operators of passenger elevators	\$.50 per year
Stationary and hoisting engineers	Engineers - \$2.00 per year Boiler tenders - \$1.00 per year
Weights and measures	Fees fixed by state law
Dog license	\$1.00
Structures on and under public ways	Fee varies by type of structure.
Work on public ways	Detailed schedule of fees
Bicycles	\$.50 per year
Photographing on streets	\$50.00 per year

Table 5

LICENSE FEES LEVIED BY THE CITY OF PEORIA
(continued)

<u>Business or Occupation</u>	<u>Fee</u>
Businesses coming under Smoke Abatement Ordinance	Fees vary for each type of business
Selling deadly weapons	\$50.00 per year
Businesses coming under Fire Prevention Ordinance	Fees vary for each type of business

Some of the occupations which are not now regulated and licensed but which can be are auto courts, chicken hatcheries, coal dealers, dry cleaners, food lockers, ice dealers, kennels, laundries, machine shops, oil dealers, parking lots, bakeries, bakery vehicles, feed dealers, public garages, massage parlors, and wholesale tobacco dealers.

PEORIA CITY REGULATORY CODES AND ENFORCING DEPARTMENTS

<u>CODE</u>	<u>ENFORCING DEPARTMENT</u>
Building - which embraces plumbing, electrical and all things pertaining to building.	Director of Inspection, Dean M. DuBoff, ex-officio Building Commissioner.
Zoning	Building Commissioner
Traffic	Daniel J. Hanson, Traffic Engineer; Louis Davis, Jr., Captain of Traffic; Frank M. Evans, Superintendent of Police.
Fire Prevention	Bureau of Fire Prevention under the direction of the Fire Marshal.
Department of Air Pollution Control	Director of Inspection, ex-officio Director of Air Pollution Control.

TAXES LEVIED BY THE CITY OF PEORIA

<u>Business or Occupation</u>	<u>Rate</u>
Amusements (18 classes)	Rate varies from \$2.00 to \$5.00 per day; \$15.00 to \$200.00 per year
Auctioneers	\$100.00 per year
Bowling alleys and billiard halls	\$10.00 per alley and per table
Brokers	\$5.00 per annum
Cigarettes	\$.01 per pack on retailer
Liquor	\$25.00 to \$1,000 per year
Mechanical, musical and amusement devices	---
Motor Vehicles	
Automobiles:	\$4.00 - 25 horsepower \$5.00 - 25 to 35 horsepower \$6.00 - 35 to 50 horsepower \$7.50 - over 50 horsepower
Trucks.	\$5.00 - 3,000 pounds, fully loaded to \$17.50 - 59,000 pounds, fully loaded
Pawnbrokers	\$75.00 per year
Money lenders	\$200.00 per year
Peddlers	\$25.00 per year
Public carts	\$5.00 per vehicle
Secondhand dealers	\$50.00 per year
Junk dealers	\$25.00 per year
Taxicabs	\$20.00 per cab
Transient Merchants	\$15.00 per day; \$75.00 per week; \$200.00 per month

In addition to these taxes which are imposed, the city could also tax detective agencies, barber shops, lumber yards, livery stables, ice cream parlors, coffee houses, expressmen, porters, and florists

The practical effect of this relation is quite often state domination and unwarranted legislative interference. Basically, it means that the legislature is the source and custodian of municipal law. Local legislating tends to become a matter of filling in the details of state law.

Very important in this regard is the fact that urban problems and responsibilities are ultimately state responsibilities. Failures and inadequacies at the local level often have their roots in state legislation. Without denying local responsibility for many of the failures which often arise, it should be recognized, nevertheless, that the state usually must bear a good portion of the responsibility. Those attempting to locate responsibility for either action or inaction - those looking for the source of troubles will find it advantageous to investigate at the state level first.

The above facts are even more significant when the character and composition of the Illinois legislature is taken into consideration. Due to a failure to reapportion the state since 1900, the Illinois legislature is dominated by representatives from the rural areas, who sometimes lack sufficient familiarity with or interest in urban problems.

Legislative interference is most critical in three areas: namely, finance, structure and organization of local government organs; and territorial growth. For example, in nearly every instance, each grant of taxing power made by the Illinois legislature is qualified by a maximum rate at which taxes may be raised. Likewise, limitations on indebtedness and maximum salaries to be paid municipal officials tend to restrict effective performance of local functions and services. Frequently, cities have been forced to suspend essential functions for a time, or even suspend them altogether, for want of funds made inaccessible by state restrictions.

In Peoria, for instance, failure of the state to empower the city to impose an income tax or impose a sales tax without a referendum has left the city without adequate means to provide for a separate storm sewer system which would be advantageous to industry. Moreover, failure to provide an easy, yet just, method of annexation has made it difficult for the city to gain territory vital to the welfare and growth of the city.

The problems resulting from state control are not unique to Peoria or to Illinois. Nor is this to condemn state control. Such control is necessary. The emphasis here is upon recognition of the state influence, an influence which will be given consideration in the discussions which follow. Briefly, an industrialist should note that most inadequacies and problems at the local level are in part, at least, traceable to the state law.

County of Peoria¹

Peoria County, one of the most heavily populated counties in the state, is a convenient subdivision of the state, incorporated for the purposes of state administration in the local area, and for local administration of local affairs. It is a quasi public corporation whose technical and legal position makes it principally an administrative agency of the state despite the strong influence of "localism" which preserves a certain spirit and sentiment of home rule toward the functions ~~county~~ officials perform.

County Functions

Actually, the county is still the main agency for enforcement of state law. Its functions include the administration of justice, preservation of peace, the administration of elections, assessment and collection of taxes, financial administration, construction and maintenance of highways, educational supervision, and enforcement of health and welfare regulations.

Territorial Organization

Like eighty-three of the one hundred two counties in Illinois, Peoria is subdivided into local jurisdictions called townships or civil towns.

Government Organization

Typical of most rural counties in the Middle West, the county administration is placed in an elected board of supervisors and other elected and appointed officials. The chief objection to this type of organization is that it violates the basic principles of integration, co-ordination, and responsibility. Administration conducted by several independently elected administrators may lead to as many policies as there are administrators. In short, Peoria County lacks a single administrator who co-ordinates and directs functions and policy.

Board of Supervisors

Irrespective of the independence of the other county officials, the chief governing body of the county is the county board. Each town or township elects one member to the board. Some towns are entitled to additional members called Assistant Supervisors. Members serve four year terms. Peoria County has twenty (20) Supervisors and eighteen (18) Assistant Supervisors /two (2) from the Town of Limestone; one (1) from the Town of Richwoods; and fifteen (15) from the Town of the City of Peoria./ All Supervisors and Assistant Supervisors meeting together constitute the county board.

The more important duties and powers of the board are as follows:

1. As the principal fiscal agency for the county, it levies taxes;
2. makes appropriations for all county activities;
3. provides for and maintains a county court building, jail, and other institutions and buildings;

¹ Basic legal source used for sections on counties was Ill. Rev. Stat., 1953, Chap. 34

4. cares for all property owned by the county;
5. makes rules and regulations regarding health and control of disease;
6. appoints a zoning ~~commission~~ and zoning board of appeals;
7. appoints a superintendent of highways;
8. constructs and improves county and state highways within the county jurisdiction;
9. selects grand jurors;
10. submits lists for the selection of petit jurors;
11. issues licenses for the operation of public dance halls, taverns, and roadhouses outside the corporate limits of any incorporated city, town, or village;
12. and maintains a county home.¹

The county board is, notably, a body concerned with the administration of state law. Nevertheless, it does have ordinance powers and serves as the legislative body for the county jurisdiction.

Probably the most important function of the County Board is control of fiscal affairs. Through control of the purse, the board is able to control, to some extent, most of the county functions. Except where state law dictates otherwise, the board is able to give or deny funds. Further, its influence on the tax levy affords it some control over all local units in the county.

Citizens of Peoria have witnessed some feeling between the city and county, since state law provides that taxes may be paid in two installments, and the city can collect the first installment and any amount paid on the second installment, prior to August 16th of each year when the books must be returned to the county for collection of the second installment.

A great deal of jealousy and suspicion often surrounds city-county relations in the United States. Although Peoria is no exception to this rule, it is gratifying to note that relations between the city hall and the courthouse have been cordial and harmonious. One might conclude that most jurisdictional conflicts are at a minimum. This is stated in full recognition, of course, of the fact that more co-operation is possible. For instance, both jurisdictions could save the taxpayer some money if they would co-operate in the construction of a joint city-county administration building. Recent efforts to effect the construction failed. Moreover, the two might co-operate in the administration and maintenance of jails. Mutual jealousy and suspicion often serve no other purpose than dipping more deeply into the taxpayer's pocket. Citizens of the Peoria area are fortunate indeed that very little jealousy and suspicion exists between the County Board and the City Council.

¹ Ill. Rev. Stat., Chap. 34

Sheriff. A popularly elected sheriff is vested with a large portion of the executive duties. As an officer of the court, he executes all warrants, writs, orders, processes, and decrees of the court. As the chief law enforcing officer of the county, he is responsible for preservation of the peace throughout the jurisdiction. Also, as the chief law enforcing officer, he is responsible for the supervision of all safety, for the regulation of motor vehicle traffic, and for the promotion and maintenance of safety on public highways within the county. He is elected for a term of four years and is not eligible for re-election.

County Clerk. Another important administrative official is the popularly elected clerk who performs the following important functions: (a) keeps the seal; (b) keeps a record of justices of the peace, constables, and notaries in the county; (c) records births and deaths; (d) files wills entered for probate; (e) lists real estate assessments; (f) prepares tax books for assessors; (g) issues and records marriage licenses; (h) acts as comptroller for county financial affairs; (i) acts as clerk for the county board; and (j) performs certain election details.

Obviously, he is an important financial official. He is paid from the fees for the services he performs.

Treasurer. The major portion of the remaining financial functions are performed by a popularly elected treasurer, who is the custodian of the county funds, the chief collector of county taxes, and supervisor of assessments made by town or township assessors. In addition, he pays all county bills subject to authorization by the county board. His compensation is based on the money received and paid out through his office. Like the sheriff, he cannot succeed himself.

State's Attorney. The chief prosecutor and representative of the state in all county criminal actions in the courts is an elected state's attorney. He also serves as legal advisor to the county board and all other county officials. He is paid partially by the state and partially by the county itself.

Auditor. An elected auditor audits all claims against the county and recommends payment or rejection of bills. In addition, he is charged with the obligation of recording all contracts entered into by the county board and other county officials.

Other Officials. In addition, Peoria County elects a coroner, clerk of the circuit court, county judge, county probate judge, county superintendent of schools, and a recorder. Peoria County also has the following appointed administrators: county superintendent of highways, county mine inspector, adult probation officer, chief juvenile probation officer, county truant officer, superintendent of the county nursing home, chief nurse of the county nursing home, county superintendent of repairs, county zoning enforcing officer, superintendent of the county detention home, county health officer, county veterinarian, master in chancery, public administrator, public defender, county surveyor, and an agriculture advisor.

Administrative Boards and Commissions. In addition to the county board and the elected and appointed administrators, the County of Peoria has several plural administrative bodies which perform certain administrative and judicial functions within the jurisdiction.

One of the more important is the Pecunia County Board of Health consisting of seven members, two of which must be licensed physicians and one a dentist appointed by the head of the county board. This health board is in charge of the administrator of the County Health Department. A special tax is levied for the support of the department. Any additional levy is subject only to the approval of the people through a referendum. The state has attempted to avoid jurisdictional conflicts with other health agencies through a statutory provision permitting any township, municipality, or health district within the county to continue in operation provided specific standards are met. Jurisdictional conflict in regard to revenue for health purposes is avoided by a like provision which entitles any district or jurisdiction maintaining such a department to a refund for all taxes collected within its limits for health purposes.

All counties have a Board of Review composed of three members appointed by the county judge. This board reviews all property assessments and has full power to raise or lower same in accordance with the dictates of justice.

Pecunia County has a Zoning Board of Appeals whose five members are under the jurisdiction of the county board, and who have their method of appointment prescribed by county ordinance. They review orders and determinations of the County Zoning Enforcement Officer. Concurrence of four members is necessary to reverse or alter his authority. They also recommend changes in the ordinance. This also requires concurrence of four of the members.

Counties have a Jury Commission of three members chosen by the judges of the courts of record in the county. They prepare the jury lists.

County Finance

The budgets for Peoria and Tazewell Counties will be found in Tables A-6 -14 & 15, pp. 100-101. These budgets are quite typical of budgets for similar counties in the Midwest West. It should be noted that Peoria County is fortunate in that the City of Peoria carries approximately 70% of the tax load for the county itself. The tax load of the city for county purposes (including railroad) is \$437,659.90, while the total tax for the entire county for county purposes is \$625,951.01. That a city the size of Peoria should carry better than two-thirds of the expenses of the county is quite unreasonable. However, there seems to be little pressure as yet to bring about a redistribution of the burden.

Second, counties are the basic taxing unit. But the tragedy is that, too often, they do not assert their authority or discipline over the local town assessors. The inequities resulting from the lack of a good county assessor law have mounted as the years have passed. These inequities are apt to continue until the state does something about it.

Present authorization given the State Department of Revenue does not go far enough. The authorization does give the department power to raise the valuation uniformly throughout the county when the department finds that assessment valuation is generally below the fair market value of the property. In such a case the department determines the per cent of discrepancy between the actual assessed valuation and the fair market value, and then, is allowed, through the use of a multiple, to raise valuation equally throughout the county. Presumably this means that property owners are paying taxes on 100% of the fair market value of their property. This, of course, overcomes some of the weaknesses resulting from a disposition on the part of local assessors to place property valuation at too low a figure. But it does not remedy the inequities existing within the county itself. It is too much of a "rule of thumb" method.

¹ For details on assessed valuation see Chapter 15. For township finance details see the next section of this chapter.

Town and Township Government¹ (Applicable to the entire Peoria
Metropolitan Area.)

The town or township is a convenient administrative subdivision of the county for administrative and electoral purposes. It is a body corporate with the capacity to sue and be sued, to hold, buy, and sell property -- real or personal -- to levy and collect taxes, to borrow money, and to perform governmental functions, the most important of which are: (1) the care of the indigent; and (2) the care and maintenance of roads, bridges, hospitals, cemeteries, and water-works.

Town Meeting

Annually Illinois towns hold a meeting of the electors of the town, whose powers relate to the corporate and legal business of the town, to the fiscal policy, to the construction and maintenance of certain town objects, plus control of animals and other matters.

Most important is their decision on fiscal policy. This body, which is completely democratic in nature adopts the budget and determines the tax levy.

It should be noted that the body is the only remaining governmental organ in Illinois wherein the citizens vote directly on matters of governmental policy rather than through the elected representatives.

Town Administration

Townships popularly elect a supervisor (member of the county board,) assistant supervisors (also members of the county board), clerk, assessor, highway commissioner, justices of the peace, and constables. All are elected for terms of four years.

Despite the election of these officials at the town level, assessment of property, collection of taxes, and the administration of justice are county, not township, functions.

Supervisor. The primary function of a supervisor is to act as township representative to the county board. However, supervisors also act as treasurers of town funds, and are ex-officio supervisors of general assistance for poor relief and aid to the indigent. In the Town of the City of Peoria the Supervisor of General Assistance acts in that capacity for both town and city. Assistant supervisors have no town powers or duties other than in their capacity as members of the county board.

Town Clerk. The clerk administers oaths to town officers, keeps all records, books, and documents of the town, keeps a record of all town meetings, acts as clerk to the highway commissioner, and certifies the tax levy to the county clerk. In towns where boundaries are coterminous with the city, such as the Town of the City of Peoria, the city clerk is town clerk and the treasurer serves as town collector.

¹ For town government and organization, see Ill. Rev. Stat. 1953, Chap. 139.

...the county is the property of the state for tax purposes. Legally, the county is a corporation and the county treasurer is the county treasurer. However, a local planning commission is almost completely independent in the process of assessing.

Highway Commission. The commissioner has the telling power to lay out, widen, alter, construct, and preserve maintenance for bridges and roads. He is further able to authorize a tax rate to accomplish these ends.

Justices of the Peace. These officials maintain the local courts of no record. The constables are officers of this court serving writs, order, and processes.

Board of Auditors. This body consists of the supervisor, clerk, and the justices of the peace. Together, they audit all charges against the town and examine accounts of the supervisor, supervisor of general assistance, and the highway commissioner.

Townships also have a town collector.

Special Problems of Town Government

It is often charged that town government is an archaic form foisted on a modern age by those who refuse to change or who fear new forms and methods. Certainly town government is a heritage from an era when the character of the American population was primarily rural. As a result it is not always well adapted to an urban setting.

For instance, quite often the city will have portions of its jurisdiction in two or more townships. Various portions of the city will have their own representative on the county board. This may lead to rivalry and conflict. However, the fact that the boundaries of the city and the town of the City of Peoria are coterminous alleviates many of these problems.

Much more serious, however, is the problem relating to assessment. Legally, assessment is a county function, but due to the failure of the state to standardize methods and procedures of assessment, and also to a failure to reorganize its local government, assessment remains largely within the discretion of locally elected, and often, untrained officials.

Very often assessed valuation is nothing more than a wild guess. This presents the ancient problem of equalization, a problem directly related to government structure. The State Department of Revenue does review the local assessments and attempts to determine the relation between actual assessed valuation and the fair market value. It, then, requires the local officials to use a multiple which will bring the tax base up to what is determined to be a 100% of the fair market value of the property. For instance, Tazewell County uses the multiple (5.2632) because the assessed valuation is about 19% of the market value. Again, this involves guessing and inequities between properties in the same jurisdiction. The use of a multiple avoids the real issue of a need for standardized methods of assessment throughout the state. *

* For details on assessed valuations see Chap. 15. For details on county finance see previous section of this chapter.

School Districts¹

School districts are separately incorporated units of government existing for a special purpose, but a public corporation, nevertheless, with all rights and powers incidental to such a corporate entity. Their jurisdictional lines intersect and extend across the boundaries of the other public corporations. But this in no way denies their corporate standing.

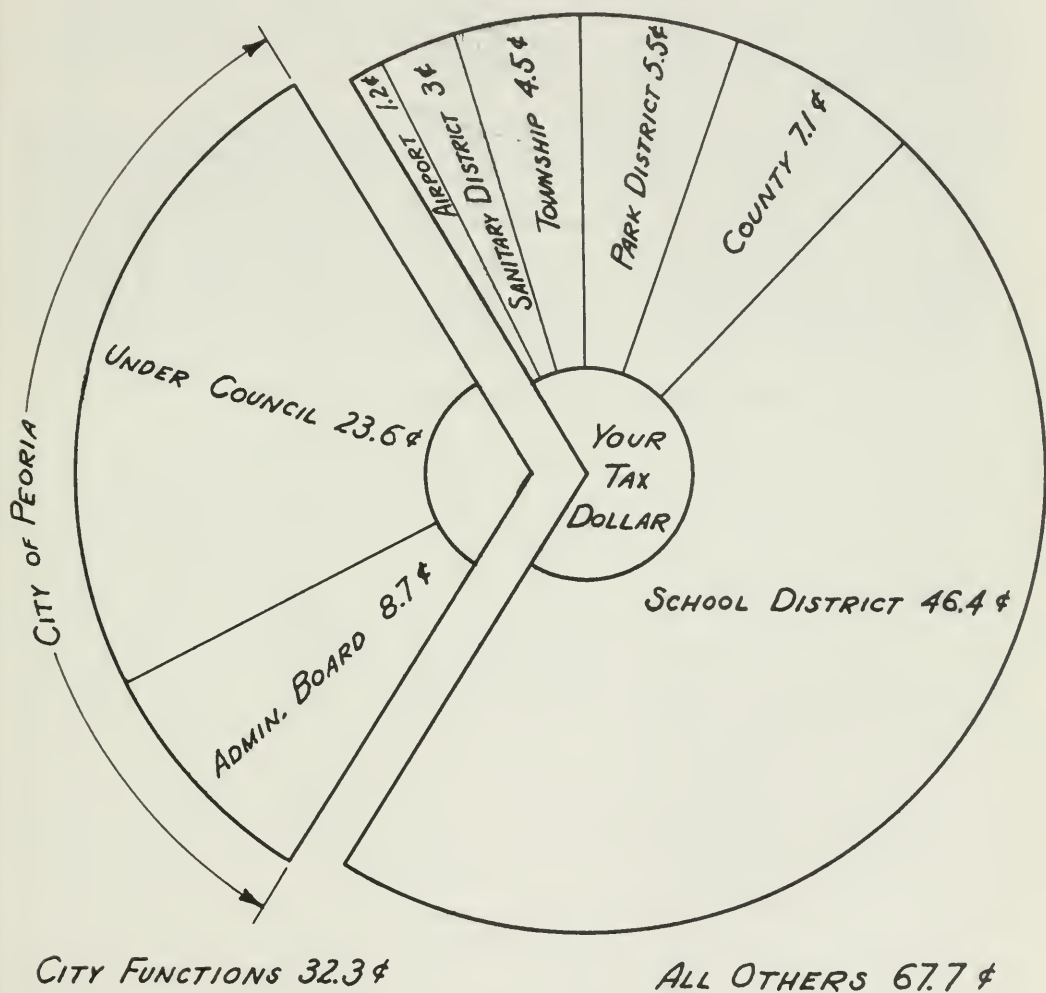
Like most special districts, they are governed by a board which has power to locate, establish, construct, maintain, and operate schools. These boards are popularly elected and vested with full power to levy taxes for school purposes.

Probably the most striking feature of the school districts is the amount of money they spend. Sixty-five cents of each property tax dollar in East Peoria, and forty-six cents of each dollar in Peoria goes toward support of the public school system.

See App. p. 594, Table A16-13, and figure on next page.)

¹ See Ill. Rev. Stat., 1953, Chap. 122.

BREAKDOWN OF PEORIA'S PROPERTY TAX DOLLAR



- FIG. 1 -

Greater Peoria Sanitary and Sewage Disposal District¹

The sanitary district is also a separate and distinct corporation governed by an elected board of five trustees who serve four-year terms. The board has ordinance powers and is authorized by state law to lay out, locate, establish, construct, maintain, and operate drains, conduits, sewers, treatment plants, pumping plants, works, ditches, channels, and outlets. It is empowered to tax, use powers of eminent domain, and enact such ordinances, rules, and regulations vital to accomplish its purposes.

The present district is generally considered a very good one. It serves the City of Peoria and a large portion of rural area beyond the city limits. (See Map p. 93). Since it maintains the sewer trunk lines within the city into which the city sewer system empties, and also performs pumping and treating services, it has extensive powers within the city relating not only to inspection, but also to a right to change the course or outlet of any stream, and to make any changes deemed necessary and proper to meet future requirements for the prescribed purposes of the district. It has power to extend its facilities beyond the city, but it cannot tax those outside the district for any facilities erected or services rendered beyond the jurisdictional limits.

It also has power to enter contract for sale of its services.

¹ See Ill. Rev. Stat., 1953, Chap. 42

Greater Peoria Airport Authority¹

The airport authority is also a distinct and separate public corporation governed by a non-political board of five commissioners who serve staggered five-year terms. Three of the commissioners are appointed by the county judge. The other two are appointed by the mayors of each community over 5,000 population, one of which is the City of Peoria. They have full power to locate, construct, and maintain an airport. They also have powers of eminent domain and other powers typical of a special district public corporation. However, it should be noted that the commissioners are given certain regulatory powers to restrict hazards and regulate property for a distance of two miles beyond their limits. These so-called extra-territorial powers are not among the powers commonly extended to such corporate entities.

¹ See Ill. Rev. Stat., 1953, Chap. 15-1/2

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY OF PEORIA ¹

Probably the most important aspect of the municipal government of Peoria is the present form of government, namely, the council-manager system. Because adoption of the plan is so recent, and because use of the plan not only involves many methods and procedures distinguishing it sharply from other forms of government but also results in many advantages and benefits, the plan itself deserves special attention.

History of Adoption of the Plan

In 1951, the Illinois legislature enacted a law allowing cities of less than 500,000 population to adopt by referendum an optional charter providing for a council-manager system. Almost immediately a group of young, energetic and civic-minded individuals went into action. A citizens' committee, "Peorians for City Manager Government" was formed. With the support and blessing of the Association of Commerce, the League of Women Voters, certain educational and civic-minded organizations, and many private citizens interested in better government, the group began conducting a campaign to acquaint all Peorians with the advantages and benefits of a manager system. The necessary petition for a referendum was circulated, the referendum was held, and the decision of the people was to adopt the system. The entire affair provides strong evidence of the influence a private citizen can assert if he takes an interest in public affairs and has the determination to be effective.

The system went into effect in Peoria in the spring of 1953 with the election of a new council and mayor. A temporary manager was appointed until such time as a permanent manager could be retained. By fall, a suitable manager had been located and hired. George Bean, formerly manager of Grand Rapids, Michigan, assumed his duties as City Manager of Peoria at that time.

Stability and Longevity of the Plan

According to Illinois law, the question to discontinue the plan can be submitted to the voters every four years only; and such a referendum will be held only if the proper petition is filed requesting a change in government. Hence, since the plan went into operation in the spring of 1953, no referendum can be held prior to the spring of 1957.

Moreover, experience with the plan in a large number of municipalities reveals that it is rarely abandoned. The fact is that the number of cities using the plan grows annually by leaps and bounds. Therefore, it would not be too presumptuous to assume that Peoria is likely to retain the system for many years to come.

Mechanics of the Council-Manager Form

In brief, the managerial form of government is one under which elected representatives of the people (the city council), the policy-makers for the city, appoint a qualified executive who enforces the law and administers the business affairs of the city. That is, the voters choose a city council which, in turn,

¹ For laws on cities and villages, see Ill. Rev. Stat., 1953, Chap. 24.

makes ordinances and policy for the city and hires a chief administrator who is charged with the obligations of administering and enforcing the policy and ordinances.

The theory of the system rests on the following principles:

(1) A unification of power in a council which is responsible for the exercise of all legislative power authorized by the state constitution, state statutes and the city charter; and which is also responsible for the appointment and removal of a chief administrator (manager) who is accountable only to the council for the conduct of administrative aspect of municipal affairs.

(2) A separation of functions wherein the legislative function is exclusive to the council, and the administrative function is, by charter definition, and by council delegation, exclusive to the chief administrator.

(3) An efficient, professional, and businesslike administration of municipal affairs by a professionally competent and trained executive who has full authority and responsibility for the conduct of the administration.

(4) A democratically elected council, which is elected by and responsible to the municipal electorate.

(5) An integration of functions wherein related administrative activities are placed in a single department and made subject to a single department head.

(6) A unity of command facilitated by a hierarchy of authority (scalar type of organization) all of which assumes a single final determinate head for each department and the entire administrative structure within an organization emphasizing superior-subordinate relationship from the top to the bottom authority.

(7) A system of responsibility whereby each officer and employee is accountable and answerable for the way he performs his duties and uses his delegated authority.

Basically, the system assumes that forms of local government arise primarily as a result of a relation between politics and administration. Second, it is assumed that local government is largely a matter of administering to the people directly, that the key to effective operation at the local government level is a sound administrative system. Moreover, it is maintained that municipal administration is a highly technical and complex operation, and also that it is a big business enterprise in itself requiring all the facilities, expert personnel, and advanced organization vital to the operation of a large, private, business corporation.

Hence it is assumed that effective city government depends upon the efficiency of the government. Efficiency has become the key justification for the system. If city government is big business enterprise it must be run like a business. An analogy is drawn between the city council and board of directors for

a business firm. The council appoints a manager whose duties are analogous to those of a corporation president. Democracy is preserved through popular election of the council.

The council makes the policy; the manager executes the policy. Effective execution depends upon centralization of responsibility and authority, which makes evasion of responsibility difficult, if not impossible. (For an example of recommended organization, see the organization chart on the opposite page.)

Efficient and businesslike operations depend not only on the organizational structure but also upon efficient **and businesslike officials** in the positions. Officials must be trained experts in their chosen lines of endeavor, and directed by experts in the field of administration. If the chief administrator is to direct, he must be able to control. This means that he must be able to appoint and remove his subordinates without political interference.

Briefly, administration must be filtered out of politics. Like the business executive of the private business corporation, the manager must be in position to perform his functions free of political interference. Even more, it means freedom from interference and meddling by those who control him. Council control of the manager is exercised through its freedom to hire and fire him ~~rather~~ **rather** than through direction of his daily tasks. Rejection of the manager and his methods of execution is rejection of the entire administration rather than any part of it.

Thus, training and skill in administration are the criteria for selection of a chief administrator. The local residence requirement and political influence are generally relegated to a lower order of importance.

It is evident that a direct analogy runs from the business type of organization to the manager system. The whole approach to government is businesslike. Hence, it would be quite reasonable to expect such a group of government administrators to be **sympathetic** toward business enterprise and its accompanying problems.

CITY MANAGER GOVERNMENT
ORGANIZATION CHART

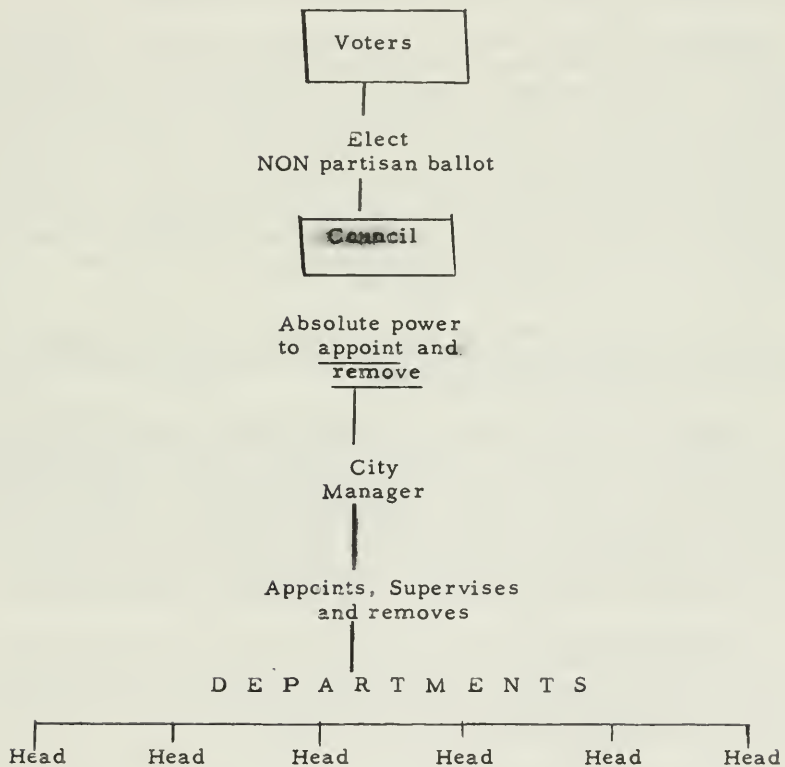


Figure 2

Advantages to Industry of the City Manager Form

Any calculated advantages of the form must be measured in terms of the particular accomplishments of the particular government in the individual setting. However, a brief observation of the present administration would seem to permit the following conclusions in this regard:

First, city manager government has brought an administration to Peoria which is quick to respond to community needs. Not only is the formal organization of the type which facilitates positive and rapid measures to meet the demands, but the youthfulness, training, attitude, and temper of the personnel is adequate to meet the needs. One thing that strikes the casual observer is that many of the city hall are both competent and resourceful.

Second, the council exhibits quality and competence. Citizens are becoming aware of the fact that a councilman's function does not include granting of favors. If a citizen wants something, he is obliged to go to the proper administrative authority. He is no longer able to burden wearied councilmen with requests which take the form of political favors under the mayor-council and commission forms of government. The release from this burden encourages better qualified individuals to enter municipal politics. It encourages civic-minded businessmen and executives to serve, and such men have a great deal to offer from their experience. They are better qualified to deal with community needs, whether these needs pertain to a private citizen, small business, industry, or the community in general.

Third, it brings into municipal government a class of people who are more appreciative and understanding of the major problems of both large and small scale administration and enterprise.

A fourth and quite substantial advantage is the establishment of sound financial methods. Evidence of this accumulates rapidly in an examination of the administration of Peoria. Immediate payment of old bills which had been gathering dust for years under old administrations, recent measures which brought about a balanced budget without sacrifice of any services, and measures adopted to expand services and improve the community, besides some large increases in salaries for municipal employees, all stand as glaring evidence of the introduction of new and sound forms of financial administration.

A fifth advantage lies in the improvement of municipal services. Improved police and fire protection, the reduction in the accident death rate, the advance in traffic control, the dust laying program, and proposed storm sewer project, even the new street signs, are a few of the many accomplishments which demonstrate an improvement of the municipal services.

A sixth and significant advantage for industry is the elimination of 'spoils' and 'log-rolling' legislation. This eliminates the necessity of industry undergoing the humiliating and expensive procedure of playing politics. Too few industrialists stop to appreciate the advantage of being able to dispatch their relations with the city government quickly and efficiently.

Seventh, the manager system establishes responsibility enabling everyone to evaluate performance, give credit where it is due, and fix the blame in case of failure.

CHAPTER XVI

POSITION OF PEORIA IN THE
STATE GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE

However, an examination of the present structure of government followed by an analysis of the present and projected policy of the present administration will serve to give the average person a more detailed idea of the advantages accruing from use of the system.

Structure of Government for the City of Peoria

For a detailed diagram for the present government organization see p.446-A.

The Council

Because the manager seems to be the focal point of attention from the beginning, the average individual often ignores the important fact that the council, the supreme legislative organ of the city, is the dominant organ of government in the city manager system. Like Congress of the United States, it is the sole source of appropriation and laws, and thus the predominant body within the particular government structure, despite the fact that the chief executives in both jurisdictions seem to attract the most attention.

All power rests in the council. It is the repository of all legislative power. It hires and fires the manager at will. Under Illinois law a city manager council is confined to the legislative function. Hence, administration can be divorced from policy formulation to the extent it is possible to do so.

Peoria is governed by a popularly elected eight-member council, the members of which are elected at-large for terms of four years. Elimination of the single-member district system avoids much of the petty politics wherein individual councilmen are expected to engage in log-rolling and favoritism in behalf of their local district, a problem which usually results in corruption, waste, and a loss of a proper appreciation for the general welfare of the entire community.

Elections are non-partisan. This eliminates much of the machine and "Boss" domination found in local jurisdictions conducting elections on a partisan basis. Moreover, it removes local politics from influence and domination by state and national politics.

The council is the sole policy-determining body for the municipality. Having ordinance powers, it performs all the legislative functions usual to such a body. It has power, (a) to adopt ordinances, (b) to levy and collect taxes for corporate purposes, (c) to authorize expenditures, (d) to create certain municipal and administrative agencies and offices, (e) to determine the nature and scope of municipal services, (f) to authorize and establish licensing, (g) to borrow money, and (h) to determine the functions, organization, procedures, specifications, and control for the general administrative structure. The power to levy taxes, fix salaries, and appropriate funds, of course, is a telling one.

Unlike the commission form and the weak-mayor system of city government, the council does not control the administration. Its control over the administration lies solely in its power to appoint and remove the manager. However, since responsibility for policy lies with the council, it must assume political leadership and speak for the government on controversial issues.

Probably the most striking characteristic of the city council for Peoria is something unrelated to its formal organization. It pertains to the quality of the

personnel sitting on that body. They are probably best characterized by their competence and civic-mindedness. The present manager warmly refers to the ability of the several individuals on that body who are willing and able to grasp the most complicated problem in administration and render ready and able advice toward its solution. Only a system relieved of the wearisome everyday details of spoils and favoritism could attract such able and busy individuals to its council. Moreover, a council devoid of such detail is more able to direct its attention toward the broader considerations of municipal policy.

Mayor

The mayor, Robert D. Morgan, who was one of the leaders in the movement to bring the city-manager system to Peoria, is popularly elected and holds his office for four years. His official position is that of chief of the city. He presides at all council meetings, has full voting rights as a member of that body, retains a few powers of appointment, acts as ceremonial head of the city, and most important, aids and advises the manager and his administration in whatever capacity he can. In addition he is, by statute, liquor commissioner of the city.

Manager

Illinois law prescribes that the manager shall be chosen on a basis of competence and training without reference to political beliefs or place of residence. He is chosen by the council for an indefinite term and can be removed by the council at will.

The manager, Mr. George Bean (formerly manager of Grand Rapids, Michigan) is charged with the responsibility for the entire administration. With the exception of the plural administrative agencies separated from his control, he, and he alone, must answer for the conduct of the entire administration. He appoints and removes the administrative heads of all departments under him. Effective power, of course, means the power to remove. Presently, he is charged with the responsibility for the administration of ten line and staff departments, namely, police, fire, streets, sewers, traffic, engineering, building inspection, personnel, finance, and legal.

In addition to the above powers, he is directly responsible for the enforcement of all law within the limits of the city. He is required to attend all council meetings and recommend measures for adoption. One of his normal functions is preparation and submittal of a budget.

Elected Administrators

The city has three elected administrators, namely, a judicial officer called a magistrate, a city clerk, and a city treasurer. The magistrate is charged with the administration of justice, keeping the peace, and prosecution of violators of laws and ordinances. Since the recent transfer of licensing to the department of finance, the clerk is left with but a few minor functions. He, of course, keeps the minutes of the council meeting. As an elected official, he performs few, if any, duties which would hinder effective managerial control of the administration. Likewise, the treasurer performs few functions which would interfere.

THE VOTERS ELECT

MAGISTRATE
PERSONNEL - 2
APPRO. - \$ 8,400

MAYOR	COUNCILMEN
	PERSONNEL - 8
APPROPRIATION - \$4,380,450	

CITY CLERK
PERSONNEL - 2
APPRO. - \$13,205

TREASURER
PERSONNEL - 2
APPRO. - \$24,725

MAYOR & COUNCIL APPOINT

ADMINISTRATIVE BOARDS
BOARD OF FIRE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS
BOARD OF LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS
DEMOLITION & REDEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
FIREMEN'S PENSION BOARD
LIBRARY BOARD
MUNICIPAL BAND COMMISSION
FLORIDA HOUSING AUTHORITY
PLAYGROUND & RECREATION BOARD
PUBLIC HEALTH BOARD
POLICEMEN'S PENSION FUND
TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM BOARD
PERSONNEL - 190
APPRO. - \$1,071,890

CITY MANAGER
PERSONNEL - 2
APPRO. - \$ 23,142
TOTAL PERSONNEL (MAYOR MANAGER) - 437

ADVISORY & REGULATORY BOARDS
BOARD OF EXAMINING ENGINEERS
CIVIL DEFENSE ADVISORY BOARD
COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS
ELECTRICAL COMMISSION
LIQUOR COMMISSION
PERSONNEL APPEALS BOARD
PLANNING AND ZONING COMMISSION
SMOKE ABATEMENT ADVISORY BOARD
TRAFFIC ABATEMENT APPEALS BOARD
TRAFFIC COMMISSION
ZONING BOARD OF APPEALS
NO FULL-TIME PERSONNEL - APPROX. \$6,716

CITY MANAGER SUPERVISES

PERSONNEL
PERSONNEL - 1
APPRO. - \$6,702

LEGAL
PERSONNEL - 3
APPRO. - \$18,700

FINANCE
PERSONNEL - 7
APPRO. - \$42,843

POLICE	STREET	SEWER	TRAFFIC ENG.	BLDG. INSPECTION	ENGINEERING	FIRE
PERSONNEL - 148	PERSONNEL - 78	PERSONNEL - 10	PERSONNEL - 16	PERSONNEL - 19	PERSONNEL - 14	PERSONNEL - 139
APPRO. - \$748,966	APPRO. - \$409,354	APPRO. - \$47,560	APPRO. - \$139,074	APPRO. - \$80,030	APPRO. - \$65,839	APPRO. - \$817,054

Boards and Commissions

Like almost every other governmental unit of its size, the City of Peoria has a number of separate and distinct plural administrative agencies which administer various functions for the city. These bodies are not to be considered a part of the regular line administration under the manager. They exist for purposes of giving advice to line officials, performing quasi-judicial functions, and specific administrative functions. It should be noted that the policy of a particular agency charged with administrative duties may vary considerably from the policy ordained by the chief executive.

Board of Fire and Police Commissioners

Because Peoria has not yet adopted a civil service commission for all municipal employees, it is required by law to have a separate commission for police and fire officers. The three commissioners are appointed by the mayor with consent of the council for staggered three-year terms. Actually this board has hiring and firing power. In particular, its functions are to make rules, conduct civil service examinations, make appointments to the city forces, and act in a judicial capacity as an appeals board to hear and render judgment on the appeals of officers who have been removed.

Board of Local Improvements

In compliance with a requirement for all council-manager cities, Peoria has a local improvement board to plan and make improvements such as the construction and repair of sewers, water mains, curbs, streets, and the like. The members of the board are appointed by the manager. Thus, the board is not apt to interrupt or interfere unnecessarily with the smooth operation of administrative policy.

Library Board

A nine-man board, the members serving staggered three-year terms without compensation, heads administration of the Peoria library system. Members are appointed by mayor with the council's consent. The board is empowered through referendum to levy a tax for support and maintenance of the library system. The appropriation and levy are included in municipal budget, but council and manager have little control.

Public Health Board

A health board exists to make rules and regulations regarding disease control and sanitary conditions within the city. It consists of five unpaid directors, two who must be licensed physicians. They are appointed by the mayor with the council's consent. They also are empowered to levy a tax for purposes of their functions.

Tuberculosis Sanatorium Board

A three-man board is charged with administering the City tuberculosis sanatorium. The members serve staggered three-year terms and have taxing powers. No doubt the functions of this body could be united with those of the public health board and placed under a single board, agency, etc. which could be given responsibility for all health functions in the city. However, no one has seen fit to effect such a merger.

Peoria Housing Authority

This authority exists for the prescribed purpose of improving substandard housing. It is empowered to build and manage housing projects for low-income families, and also empowered to issue bonds to finance the projects. Members are appointed for five-year terms by the mayor with the approval of the state housing board.

Playground and Recreation Board

Recreation centers and playgrounds are constructed, equipped, and maintained by a special board of unpaid officials appointed by the mayor with the council's approval.

Police and Fire Pension Funds

The city has two boards for the purpose of administering the pension funds for the respective departments. The board for the fire pension fund is composed of the city treasurer, city clerk, fire chief, and city comptroller together with three members of the active fire department, who are elected by the active firemen, and one pensioner elected by the pensioners. The police fund is administered by a board, three members of which are appointed by the mayor, one elected from the active police force, and one from the body of pensioners.

Personnel Appeals Board

The quasi-judicial function of hearing personnel appeals is discharged by a board whose powers are purely advisory unless there is evidence submitted that removal resulted for reasons of race, creed, or color. In such an event, the determinations of the board can be final.

Planning and Zoning Board

Peoria has a zoning board whose purpose is to preserve the value of property, to promote comfort of citizens, their safety, and their health within the jurisdiction, to take steps to beautify the city. Its functions are purely advisory in nature. It makes recommendations to the council for classification and regulation of the location of business and residential districts; for division of the entire municipal jurisdiction into districts; for different classes of structures for the purpose of uniform and appropriate appearance. Thus, the real power remains in the council, which has the sole power to classify, regulate, and zone by ordinance.

Zoning Board of Appeals

The city has a zoning appeals board of five members serving five-year terms, and performing the judicial function of hearing the complaints of persons aggrieved by provisions of the ordinance. Concurrence of four of the five is necessary to recommend modification of the zoning ordinances. Thus, even in a judicial capacity, their function is merely advisory, since they lack effective power to adjust grievances as such.

Other Plural Administrative Agencies

Other agencies appearing in the diagram on page 446-A are an Appeals Board, a Control Board created by a municipal ordinance for "small" alterations, appeals, an Appeals Board which hears aggrieved parties affected by municipal actions in relation to payment of the electric utility Commission which serves in an advisory capacity to the city in its electrical obligations to the city; a Commissioner; an Electrical Commission for which purpose qualifications of electrical contractors in the city; a Board of Examining Engineers who examine and license stationary engineers; a Commission on Human Relations to give advice on racial relations; a Civil Defense Advisory Board.

In addition, Peoria has a Demolition and Redevelopment Committee which is more or less voluntary in nature and presumably will be abandoned for want of functions. Likewise, an advisory agency called the Traffic Commission may be abandoned. The Municipal Band Commission probably will remain since it is of cultural advantage to the community.

Conclusions of the Board and Commission Structure

A mere glance at the number of boards reveals that there are probably too many of them. Agencies of this sort do serve a useful purpose. Those performing quasi-judicial functions, e.g., boards of appeals, are often necessary since both employee and citizen may need a place to take their grievances. Moreover, such agencies serve as excellent mediums for citizen participation in government. And most certainly, such bodies are needed to perform public service functions.

But reckless multiplication of plural agencies serves only to complicate the government structure and infringe upon the control of the executive over his administration. This is certainly true if such organs are given extensive powers. The power of an agency may conflict directly with that of the council and the administration. Moreover, where plural agencies have extensive taxing authority, they may frustrate financial policy and jeopardize effective functioning of needed municipal services, not to mention the possibility of greater burden on the taxpayer.

In reference to Peoria, it would appear that health and hospital administration could be merged under a single board, or better, a single administrator. Separate boards for pension funds, although mandatory under state statutes, seems only to pacify craft jealousies. The Police and Fire Board is necessary from a civil-service point of view. However, their functions probably should be under a personnel board charged with administration of civil service system for all municipal employees. But no such comprehensive system exists in Peoria. It is on the manager's agenda, however.

More serious, however, could be the taxing power given some of these authorities. Some functions might be administered more reasonably under the manager, thus leaving more money for other services.

Basically, the number of plural agencies should be kept at a minimum. And to the extent that state law permits it, they should have their functions confined to quasi-judicial and advisory duties. However, merger and elimination are often beyond the reach of municipal authorities since revision of state laws may be needed first.

Conclusions on the Municipal Government Structure

With the exception of the few minor complications due to the structure of plural agency administration, the managerial administration is sufficiently integrated to insure adequate control and responsibility over basic and essential services. Authority appears commensurate with responsibility. The three elected administrators have had their critical functions transferred to the properly related agencies in the administration under the manager.

The mayor through his appointive powers and position as liquor commissioner has more power than is sometimes afforded a mayor under a manager system. These powers are severely restricted by the council, however. But even so, a more powerful mayor can be a distinct advantage to a manager.

Nevertheless, it should be remembered that form and structure merely facilitate. An administration is no better than the men in it. This is why the character and type of personnel both on the council and within the administration must be stressed. Peoria rates high on this score.

Present and Projected Policy and Achievements

National Recognition

In terms of general accomplishments, it is noteworthy that Peoria has received national recognition when it was selected by the National Municipal League and LOOK Magazine as an "All-America" city in 1953 for "progress achieved through intelligent citizen action. The major reasons for selection were the adoption of the Council-Manager form of government, the selection of a competent and able council, and the drive against vice and gambling.

The Peoria story appeared in the March, 1954 issues of Public Management and the National Municipal Review, the February 9, 1954 issue of LOOK, and the February, 1954 issue of The American City.

Summary of the Objectives of the Present Administration

The present council and administration have directed their attention from time to time toward certain objectives which probably provide the strongest indications of the quality and type of government in control of the city. Initially the objectives were elimination and control of vice and gambling, improvement of personnel, personnel training, integration of the administrative structure, and improvement of the finance structure. As advance was made in these fields the span of attention broadened to a variety of objectives revolving around the improvement of older and the development of new municipal services. Lately there has been emphasis upon such things as the purchasing of new equipment, weed-cutting, dust laying, and traffic control.

Specifically, the recommendations of Manager Bean to the city council as of June 7, 1954, proposed the following immediate objectives for council consideration:

1. Addition of four firemen to the fire department.
2. Purchase of the Illinois Terminal Building for location of the police department.
3. A dust laying program for unpaved streets.
4. Rehabilitation of the city hall.

He stated that the greatest needs of the city were:

I. Capital needs:

1. Solution of the drainage problem.
2. Street improvement.
3. Maintenance and replacement of existing government buildings.

II. Service needs:

1. Program for dust control.
2. A forestry program to preserve old trees and to plant new ones.

In addition, he stated that he was assuming a constant property tax base for the coming five years. He also assumed that the city income would vary only slightly for the same period.

Personnel

Personnel functions have been placed in a separate personnel department under the manager. That department is headed by a trained expert in the field. Personnel was one of the initial areas to which the present council gave its attention. Assuming that maximum efficiency is best obtained through the establishment of a career service which emphasizes the procurement of trained and competent personnel, the present council investigated the entire structure and adopted a job and salary classification system. In a personnel ordinance they set up vacation and sick leave policy, and other conditions of employment together with a provision for a personnel officer to administer them.

A second objective of the present administration has been a general salary increase for municipal employees. The emphasis has resulted in substantial increases in both the higher and lower echelons. For instance, the salary of the city engineer has been raised over \$1700 within a year. The Corporation Counsel received a \$3500 increase, moving from an annual salary of \$5580 to one of \$9074. In the lower echelons, for example, heavy equipment operators have received increases of fifteen cents an hour, from \$2.05 an hour to \$2.20. Drivers' helpers received a similar raise - from \$1.50 to \$1.65. The policy of the council has been one of paying the going rate for labor.

A third objective is related to merger, consolidation, and integration of functions to achieve maximum service for the money spent. Through this policy it has been possible to eliminate certain employees and thus raise salaries of others without lowering the caliber of services rendered.

Adequate salary levels and elimination of political influence have made it possible to recruit high caliber employees, and more especially, well-trained, career men for many of the more technical positions. For instance, the street department has experienced a cut of twenty-one employees without sacrifice to existing services.

Law Enforcement¹

The Peoria police department has a standing force of 147 full-time employees, which is 1.32 employees per 1,000 population. The national median figure for cities of a like size and class is 1.53 per 1,000. Even the latter figure is considered low. The council and manager readily recognize the need for an increase in number of police officers. Projected plans were made to increase the force by a few at least. The increase in personnel was based upon the assumption that Peoria would have an increase in revenue from an anticipated sales tax levy. However, Illinois law provides a referendum for imposition of such a levy. The vote did not carry. Hence, anticipated additions to the force are unlikely during the remainder of 1954.

Another deficiency exists in the number of patrol cars. During 1953, Peoria had but eighteen patrol cars and fourteen two- and three-wheel cycles. Eighteen is a deplorably low number of police cars for a city of 112,000. Evansville has twenty-nine; South Bend has thirty-five; and Des Moines has forty-two. The national median figure for cities the size and class of Peoria is thirty-two.

Hence, one of the first capital expenditures undertaken was an outlay for ten new squad cars, four cycles, and a patrol wagon. Thus, action has been taken to alleviate the condition. An increased number of patrol cars and cycles gives the department more adequate facilities to carry out its important functions.

As regards to salaries, Peoria ranks among the highest. The median city in Peoria's class with respect to salaries for patrolmen pays them an annual salary of \$3912. Peoria stands in the high quartile with a salary of \$4200 for its patrolmen.

Most recent policies of the police department have been directed toward a vigorous campaign against vice and gambling which has resulted in community gains of definite proportion. Already one-third less venereal disease cases are being reported. Forty-one raids on fourteen houses produced fines of \$19,774. Recent evidence points toward a method by which such houses can be padlocked as a public nuisance, thus making vice even more unprofitable.

Another area of concentration has been in a program for personnel training; administratively and otherwise. Originally designed primarily for senior officers, the program was inaugurated several months ago and gives promise of considerable satisfaction.

The crime rate in Peoria remains high. However, measures are being taken to alleviate the condition. For instance, the administration is acquiring new crime detection equipment and plans to continue training programs. The city also purchased radar speed checking equipment - intoximeters, and a comparison ballistics microscope.

A recent move to buy the Illinois Terminal Building for a separate police department building should result in more efficient operation of the department. Circumstances dictate that a city the size of Peoria should have a separate

¹ Figures and facts in this section are taken from The Municipal Year Book, 1954, p. 428f.

police building. The cost of purchase and conversion will be approximately \$125,000, which is reasonable for the advantages that would accrue from the addition.

Fire Protection¹

Peoria is a fourth class city for purposes of determining fire insurance rates on property. This rating is given by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and their most recent inspection took place in 1952. At that time, Peoria had a point deficiency of 1759, which meant that a 259 point deficiency kept Peoria from being a third class city. (A short table on fire classifications for Peoria and other cities in the Middle West of comparable size can be found in Table A-16, -16, Appendix p.614.)

Actually, the fire department itself is but one of nine factors considered in grading a city. However, it is a very important factor. Since the Peoria department received but a Class V rating, having a sixty-one point deficiency for a Class IV rating, certain improvements within the department itself, and the addition of needed equipment, buildings, and personnel would greatly aid in offsetting enough points in the fire insurance rating to raise Peoria as a city to Class III.

A Class III rating would be of great advantage to the property owners in the city, since it would lower fire insurance rates from six to ten percent. Therefore, the administration has taken definite steps to lower the point deficiency. First, it was obvious during the process of the last inspection, that one of the fundamental deficiencies pertained to the lack of an adequate training program. Therefore, one of the first measures of the present administration was planning for the vigorous training program now in process.

Second, a survey of the fire houses revealed that but three of the present nine houses should be retained. Present stations include six "one-company" stations, one "two-company" station, and two "three-company" stations. A further survey of the city showed that seven modern and well-equipped fire buildings relocated strategically throughout the city would provide better protection than the present nine buildings afford. Recommendations were made which called for abandonment or demolition of several of the present buildings in favor of a new building and relocation project. The costs were estimated at \$500,000 which could be financed through general obligation bonds. Since the present debt is negligible for a city of 100,000, this move affords enough benefits to residents and property owners in the area to warrant the very serious consideration which it is receiving.

In regard to equipment, as of 1953, Peoria had one pumper of less than 750 GPM capacity, six of 750 GPM or larger, four hose and tank trucks, two service ladder trucks, and two aerial ladder trucks. If Peoria were to receive a Class III rating, the administration would have to undertake the purchase of sorely needed equipment. Since most of the pumpers were quite old and several were in need of reconditioning or replacement, the city ordered its first new pumper since 1944.

¹ Ibid., pg. 382 ff.

Preliminary budget estimates included a second new pumper. Its inclusion in the budget depended largely upon passage of the sales tax referendum. However, events proved otherwise and made the purchase of this much needed item unlikely during the current year.

Other equipment has been purchased, however. Recent acquisition of two fire department cars, one maintenance pickup truck, and 7,300 lineal feet of hose have also added to the department's facilities to afford better protection.

Third, definite steps have been taken to increase the number of firemen. Four new men already have been added to the force, which is four more than the Peoria fire department has ever had. The present department continues to be undermanned with 141 men or 1.25 firemen per 1,000 population. The median for cities the class of Peoria is 1.6. However, as in the matter of increasing the police force, failure of the sales tax referendum denied an anticipated addition of still four more men to the force.

Most of the policies and changes of the present administration have been dedicated to rapid improvement of fire protection and to making Peoria a third class city, all of which is a definite advantage to the property owners. Chances are very good that the goal of making Peoria a third class city will be accomplished. A bond issue for the necessary fire buildings is both possible and probable. If Peoria is to come up to Class III, it will need at least two new houses. Furthermore, Peoria needs at least one additional new pumper and possibly two; it will need three or four more firemen added to its force. Present revenue sources seem to warrant the conclusion that at least some, if not all, of these needs can be worked into next year's budget.

These improvements are not needed solely to lower insurance rates. Their primary function is to protect existing property and lives. It should be noted that currently the number of building fires (4.9 per 1,000 population) in Peoria is above the median for cities as a whole (4.2 per 1,000 population).

Insofar as salaries are concerned, fire department salaries in Peoria are high when compared to other cities of comparable size. Cities of the same class have a median pay range of \$3900 for firemen. Peoria pays \$4200.

One might conclude that Peoria has a department which is probably somewhat above average. However, what is brightest about the total picture is the improvements that have already been made or are pending. More especially, the prospect that Peoria can soon request a re-examination and possibly become a third class city is a bright one indeed.

Finance

The present administration has been attempting to unite all finance functions under a single administrator responsible to the manager. This objective has, by now, been almost completely accomplished. The most recent change in this respect was the transfer of the City Clerk's licensing function to the finance officer.

On matters of major policy, it should be noted that the present council directed most of its attention to problems of finance when it first went into office. A council-citizen Special Finance Committee swung into action, studied the finance structure of the city at that time, and issued a report recommending an additional revenue be levied until such time as a sales tax could be put to a referendum.

In light of the recommendation of that committee the council levied a cigarette tax and vehicle tax, and placed the sales tax measure as an alternative to the cigarette and vehicle levies on the ballot. As has been shown, the sales tax measure was defeated.

In addition, the council voted a \$285,000 judgment funding bond to pay past due bills accumulated through the years by previous administrations.

Then, for 1954, the council approved an operating budget of \$2,653,475.81. In addition it brought, for the first time, some \$90,000 of motor fuel tax maintenance expenditure under budget control. (For a picture of the revenue, expenditure, debt, and budget expectation, see Tables A16-14 in Appendix, p.612.)

Probably the greatest achievement in the financial picture is the balanced budget, something achieved without undue jeopardy to existing services.

Strengthening of the municipal financial position was made possible largely through administrative savings and revenue from the cigarette and vehicle levies, both of which are apt to remain unless some other sources of revenue can be devised. Possibilities for additional advantage from the motor fuel tax is nil, since maintenance requirements, past special assessment bond commitments, and payments on the new bridge will utilize virtually all of the \$550,000 annual income from this source until 1959.

Significant in the expenditure and revenue structure is the need for additional revenue. Here is a place where the state has failed its municipalities. Statutes which require referendum prior to imposition of a tax make it almost impossible to levy the tax, since few voters approve taxes when voting on them. Statutes have permitted a sales tax for some time. Yet, not one Illinois city has a sales tax.

Since Illinois also fails to provide for municipal tax on incomes, the most lucrative sources of revenue are denied to Illinois cities. Both by failure to act and by ridiculous restrictions, cities remain jeopardized with respect to revenue sources. A great deal of the failings on the part of the legislature, no doubt, stems from a lack of recognition of urban needs. There are other sources of income, of course. But many of these are more distasteful to the public in general than an income or sales tax. Moreover, few, if any, hold the high revenue potential. They just do not bring in the money in the quantity now necessary to

meet the needs of a modern metropolis. Furthermore, the biggest share of these sources of income and revenue are now being utilized. (See Table A16-3, in Appendix p. 596).

Examination of the present income estimate for Peoria reveals that the city is receiving income from most available sources. Street parking is extensively metered. Parking lots, taxis, wharfs, dogs, and the like all come in for their share of the present tax load. Liquor, always a big source, is taxed quite heavily. Moreover, since it has been determined that the number of liquor licenses granted is to be reduced from 235 to 200, it is quite probable that individual license fees will have to be raised.

Hence, the possibility for new sources of revenue are quite restricted. Cities, can and often do, of course, annex joining territory which offers them certain opportunities for more revenue. However, Illinois state law prohibits annexation by ordinance unless the territory to be annexed is completely surrounded by territory already within the limits of the city. If the territory is not completely surrounded, the question of annexation is submitted to the people in the territory to be incorporated. They, and they alone, pass on the question in a referendum. The prospect of greater taxes has a strong tendency to deter them from approving annexation. Thus, cities are often stranded without any alternative in regard to those who live in the fringe area of the city, and who receive a great many benefits as a result, but pay little toward the support of the conveniences afforded them.

There is always the possibility of raising the property tax base. However, the present administration feels that property taxes are about where they should be, and hence, the present policy is to avoid any further increase if at all possible.

Any theory that fines should be made more excessive or applied to more infractions always runs into the danger of inciting public indignation. Moreover, revenue or income is not the primary purpose of a fine in the first place.

Since the manager and council exhibit no inclination to raise property taxes, and since the prospect for an income or sales tax is dim, at least for a few years, one can conclude first that present services will have to be expanded and improved very slowly. Second, it is fair to conclude that new services must be undertaken with caution. Third, it is unlikely that property taxes will be lowered for the next few years. (For assessment valuation, see Tables 1-4, Chapter 16.) Fourth, unless the state sees fit to grant Illinois municipalities the right to tax incomes according to methods similar to those used, for example, in Philadelphia, or unless it permits cities to adopt a sales tax without a plebiscite, the present taxes on vehicles and cigarettes will most likely remain.

Despite the problem of revenue and many of its more unfortunate aspects, it should be emphasized that the city is in sound financial condition. A financial statement of the city in June, 1954 revealed that Peoria had but \$333,000 outstanding in general obligations. (For comparisons with cities of a comparable size, see table on debt structure, Table A16-8, Appendix p. 604). The figures in the table include figures from bonded indebtedness of property owners, collected by the city, but for which the city has no general obligation. The figure of \$1,821,000 given in the table is not excessive even in itself.

Finally, it should be noted that figures for both revenue and expenditure are comparable with other cities in the Middle West, but are exceedingly low when compared nationally. Total general revenue, for instance, is \$41.22 per capita in Peoria, but \$84.84 per capita for all U. S. cities; while total expenditure is \$36.50 per capita in Peoria, but \$83.68 for all U. S. Cities.

Sewage

A large portion of the sewage services are performed by the sanitary district. Nevertheless, the city has a department of ten employees, which maintains 240 miles of sewer lines of which some 170 miles are small size. These lines feed into the trunk lines which are maintained by the sanitary district. The sanitary district maintains its own lines and cares for all of the sewerage treatment.

Until recently, the most severe sewer problem encountered by the city was the sewer stoppages which resulted in basement flooding and excessive washing and eroding. With purchase of the proper type of equipment, the city has undertaken an extensive sewer cleaning program. The machines remove debris and roots from the sewers, and restore the lines to full capacity. The project covers all 240 miles of city sewers.

The above measures will reduce basement flooding only partially. What is needed is a separate storm sewer system to alleviate the excessive load on the present dual system. A survey undertaken in 1952 determined that the cost of a separate storm sewer system would be approximately \$8,000,000. However, rising costs have brought this figure up to approximately ten or twelve million dollars.

Hopes for completion of the entire project within the near future are a bit dim. First, it is difficult to raise the money. It could be accomplished through special assessment against the property, but present indications are that neither the council nor the manager want any further special assessments unless they are absolutely necessary.

Moreover, unless the sanitary district goes along with the city, and present indications are that the sanitary district is not enthusiastic, then people living outside the city limits but within the sanitary district, will be receiving the benefits without contributing toward them.

Much the same conditions surround the possibility of financing the project through general obligation bonds. Furthermore, both of the above methods are apt to encounter a barrier in the debt limitations set by the state. Financing the project through a reasonable charge for use and benefit appears distasteful to the present administration.

Hence, the project will proceed very slowly, and most likely, it will have to be completed a small piece at a time.

Traffic Engineering

One of the first appointments made by the present manager was the naming of a trained traffic engineer. He is in charge of a new department of sixteen persons which began operations December 7, 1953. That day meant an entirely new traffic policy had been inaugurated throughout the city. The primary goals were: (1) a general lowering of the accident death rate; (2) facilitation of the movement of traffic through the city.

First measures included a sign repainting project for approximately 3500 street signs throughout the city. About one-quarter of these were replaced with standard legend signs. Second, the department undertook extensive surveys gathering basic data regarding the city's traffic pattern and the needs. Traffic counters were purchased. Vehicle counts, pedestrian counts, and extensive accident studies were made. The parking problem was examined. Loading zones were properly labeled, and some of them were cut in size or eliminated entirely where other outlets for loading were available. More recently, the department has been studying the excessive number of stop signs looking toward elimination of a large number of them. Gone is the policy of running out to install a four-way stop wherever an accident has recently occurred.

Further, new, permanent-type street signs are being installed this year. In conjunction with this project is a study for renaming streets. Streets which have names duplicated in other parts of the city will not have signs installed until the name confusion can be eliminated. Elimination of the confusion over street names will enable the fire department to afford the city better protection, since it will make it less likely that firemen or policemen will be delayed when responding to emergency calls.

The projects undertaken have been ambitious ones and the results have been gratifying indeed. Most notable among the general achievements is, of course, the noticeable decline in traffic accidents. The accident figures for the first four months of 1954 are 19% lower than figures for the same period of 1953. This was due primarily to the effective operation of the traffic engineering department, coupled with good enforcement by the traffic division.

The purchase of radar speed measuring equipment has checked the offenders who once used the city streets for a track. In addition, the traffic division has been supplied with new intoximeters.

However, many needs remain. If traffic is to move with facility, there is a general need throughout the city for resurfacing, curb repairing, elimination of certain stops, and a decided need for a modernized traffic signal system in the downtown area. Of course, Peoria, like other cities, is plagued with the ever-increasing problem of more parking space.

Present programs already under way, together with the present resurfacing programs for Knoxville Avenue, Main Street, and Prospect Road, and the new Illinois River Bridge should afford Peoria much relief from its present traffic congestion. Just a few of the present measures such as the new system of one-way traffic together with future plans to re-route traffic, especially truck traffic, should serve to eliminate some of the bottlenecks. In the long run, the policy now in operation should prove highly advantageous to industry in the area.

Streets

A street department of some seventy-eight employees has the awesome obligation of keeping up the many miles of streets, of which a large number are badly deteriorated. Of all the needs of the city at present, the need for better streets is probably the greatest. Since costs are so high, and since the revenue from the gas tax is already heavily burdened, street improvements will, by necessity, proceed slowly.

At present the city has a vast street construction program under way. Four major street widening or resurfacing projects for Knoxville Avenue, Main Street, Prospect Road, and South Adams are under contract at the cost of \$1,356,000. The first three will also have mercury-vapor lighting fully installed when the projects are completed. In addition, the city has completed a \$144,000 Harvard Avenue project begun in 1953.

Substructure work for the new Illinois River Bridge, to be located between Fayette and Jackson Streets is a project for the present summer. The entire cost of the bridge will be \$11,800,000 to which the city will contribute \$1,633,000. Completion of the entire project is expected on or before the summer of 1958.

Other projects recently undertaken include the dust laying program for unpaved streets and an expanded weed-cutting program, both of which will improve the health and sanitary conditions within the city, to say nothing of the improvements in general appearance.

To facilitate the department in accomplishing its tasks, the city purchased five new street trucks and hired additional professional engineers whose services made it possible to get the large street construction program under way this year. In addition, two street sweepers and a flusher were repaired and placed in operation. As a part of the general "clean-up" campaign, a regular street cleaning program has been inaugurated.

Utilities

For all practical purposes, the City of Peoria owns no utilities. This accounts for the absence of revenue bonds. Peoria is one of the very few cities in the United States whose water supply is privately owned. Even though the city has a periodical option to purchase, it would appear that there is little chance that the city will make the purchase in the next few years.

There has been some talk about the necessity for the city to take over the bus lines. However, the administration prefers to remain out of the transportation business if at all possible.

Other Facts

All building inspection functions have been co-ordinated and placed in one department headed by a trained and competent, licensed architect. The engineering department was expanded and its facilities used to greater advantage. In addition to those purchases already mentioned, the city bought a utility truck, a used line truck, four administrative cars, a bookkeeping machine, an air compressor, a traffic sign truck, two salt spreaders, a tractor, and 1300 new parking meters. The parking meters cost \$64,000. Capital outlay for equipment acquired amounts to about \$114,000.

Surveys and programming is now underway to improve the appearance and living conditions in the city. Gradually an extensive program for slum clearance is being pieced together and should get under way shortly. The manager, as indicated in the foregoing section on present and projected policy, is pushing for a program of tree planting and trimming.

However, success or failure of any or all of the present and projected programs will be dependent largely upon the continued vitality, interest, and support given by a civic-minded body of citizens. Such interest and support seems to be present, and appears to grow daily.

CITY OF PEKIN

The City of Peking uses the Commission Form of government. The Council is composed of a mayor and four commissioners, all of whom are elected at-large. This body, which is chaired by the mayor, possesses the ordinance and legislative powers within the city. In addition, however, this same body is charged with the complete responsibility for the direction and conduct of the municipal administration.

The administration is divided into five functional areas, namely, departments of public affairs, accounts and finances, public health and safety, streets and public improvements, and public property respectively. The mayor, by virtue of this office, is also the commissioner of public affairs, which in turn, gives him complete authority and responsibility over the police department. The other four councilmen or commissioners divide up the other departments according to an agreement among themselves.

This form of government fails to distinguish between the legislative and administrative functions of government. Moreover, it tends to give far too much independence to each department head, thus failing to afford the people a single responsible head. All of this may result in "buck-passing," log-rolling, and a general evasion of responsibility by the commissioners.

Boards and Commissions

Among the more important administrative boards and commissions, Peking has a police and fire board, boards for the police and fire pensions funds, a band commission, and a park board.

Police Department

The police department of Pekin has a force of fifteen men who are paid excellent wages for a city of 22,000. Patrolmen receive an annual wage of \$3936. The national median for cities the size of Pekin is \$3540. Insofar as vehicles are concerned, in 1953, the city had two patrol cars and two three-wheel cycles.

Fire Department

For fire insurance purposes, Pekin is a sixth class city with a 2887 point deficiency. The fire department is in the next to the lowest classification given, Class IX, with a deficiency of 1244 points. The department has a force of thirteen employees who are paid on the same scale as police force employees. As of 1953, the department maintained three pumpers, two of which are of 750 GPM capacity or more.

Other Facts

Pekin, like so many other cities in Illinois, is troubled with the problem of finding further revenue sources. The city has a debt of \$1,526,000, of which \$385,000 is in general obligation bonds. The remainder is that amount assessed against private property for various improvements for which the city itself is not obligated. (The present budget for Pekin can be seen in Table A16-12 Appendix p. 610 .) Further problems revolve around a lack of sufficient code regulations for such things as air pollution and zoning. The entire regulations involve little other than a few electrical and building restrictions, many of which are ineffective or only token regulations. Pekin has no zoning board or code although both have been under discussion for some time. It has not regulated smoke to any great extent. Seemingly, the only effective measure ever taken was a demand that some of the industries build their stacks a few feet higher.

Pekin, like Peoria, has a privately owned water supply system. The city does own and operate its own bus system. All other utilities are private.

EAST PEORIA

The City of East Peoria, like Pekin, uses the Commission Form of Government. The organization is analogous to that of Pekin. (See section on City of Pekin.) The city has a mayor and four commissioners, and an appointed city clerk. Additional officers are an elected magistrate, an appointed city engineer, and an appointed health officer and appointed plumbing and electrical inspector.

The city has an eleven-man police department and a five-man fire department. East Peoria is classified the same as Pekin for purposes of fire insurance and fire department ratings.

In addition, there are several independent and distinct corporations whose jurisdictions extend into at least part of the jurisdiction of the city. There is the Fondulac Park Board, a library board (whose jurisdiction covers most of the Fondulac township,) the sanitary district, and a drainage and levee district. All are separate public corporations with separate taxing powers.

The city, unlike Pekin and Peoria, owns and maintains its own water supply system.

As of August 1, 1954, the city had a gross indebtedness (including both general obligation and revenue bonds) of \$153,000.

CHAPTER XVII

CIVIC AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

CIVIC AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

In evaluating a city as a potential plant location, many factors other than those that impinge directly on the operation of the plant are relevant. A part of the decision to locate in any area, by current plant location standards, is a consideration of the degree of development of the communities' civic and social activities. This facet of the city's personality is important for many reasons, not the least of which is the measure of benefit to potential employees of a proposed plant.

An excellent example of an enlightened attitude is reflected in a quotation from a recent publication, Ethics in a Business Society; Marquis W. Childs & Douglass Cater; 1954; Harper & Brothers; Ch. V., The Businessman's Dilemma:

"A few years ago, for example, the Calumet and Hecla Consolidated Copper Company set out to select a southern city as the location for a large plant for its Wolverine Tube Division. Decatur, Alabama, was the site finally chosen, much to the disappointment of several other candidates, including a city in Mississippi, which had offered considerable inducement in the way of subsidies. When this latter city wanted to know why it was not chosen, an official of Calumet and Hecla, H. Y. Bassett, prepared a short article entitled 'What does Industry Expect of a Community?' To the surprise of many who had believed that cheap unorganized labor was one of the South's invaluable commodities, Bassett argued exactly the opposite. 'Progressive managements', he wrote, 'have no quarrel with unions, but on the contrary feel that they have a place in the present day world of business . . . that being so, it would not be good judgment to locate in a town where the practices are contrary to those carried on by that management in its other existing plants.' Furthermore, Bassett pointed out that modern management is interested in the public school system, the recreation facilities, and all other factors in a community which are vital to its employees. 'This', he said, 'is not a matter of philanthropy, but of good business practice . . . and these matters are of far more importance to a plant in the long run than any subsidy of a more material sort which a community may offer.' "

The following chapter is thus a presentation of such facilities -- school, recreational, cultural and others -- as they exist in the Peoria Metropolitan Area.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

Peoria Public School System: The Peoria Public School system consists of three high schools, two junior high schools, and twenty-five grade schools. These schools are listed in Table 1, pages 469-470, along with 1954 enrollment figures and age. During the 1951-52 school year, 17,969 students were enrolled in Peoria schools, while the system employed 612 teachers, an average of 29.3 students per teacher.*

* Peoria Public Schools Annual Budget, 1952-1953.

community projects; and given wholehearted support to needed improvements in the civic, as well as civil fields; a fact emphasized by the recent "All-America City" Award.

The greatest civic problem plaguing Peoria at this time is that of the educational facilities. There is little comfort derived from knowing Peoria's position is not unique in this regard. The problem remains a very real one. Perhaps, however, there is some comfort gained from the knowledge that the first step of the solution of a problem -- that of recognizing its existence -- has at least been accomplished. The stage of translating this awareness into action obviously remains to be done.

The results of the application of the concerted energies of the community in the development of other civic areas, notable new medical, church, and Y M. C. A. facilities, provides some confidence that the educational problem will ultimately be decisively resolved.

Table 1.

ENROLLMENT AND CONDITION
OF PEORIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1954

<u>HIGH SCHOOLS</u>	Age	Fire Resistant*	1954 Enrollment
Peoria High	38	X	1417
Manual	47		1059
Addition	32	X	
Woodruff	17	X	1576
Roosevelt Junior High	22	X	897
Trewyn Junior High	4	X	<u>684</u>
Total			<u>5633</u>
 <u>ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS</u>			
Blaine Sumner	27	X	489
Calvin Coolidge	17	X	559
Addition	New	X	
Columbia	22	X	615
Douglas	43	X	507
Franklin	63		638
Addition	33	X	
Garfield	65		392
Addition	44		
Glen Oak	48		602
Addition	34		
Greeley	42	X	363
Harrison	53		1040
Addition	32	X	
Addition	5	X	
Irving	56		239
Addition	39	X	
Thomas Jefferson	5	X	440
Addition	New	X	
Kingman	51		450
Addition	--		
Addition	--		
Lee	66		251
Addition	5	X	
Lincoln	54		565
Longfellow	59		415
Addition	30	X	
Loucks	39	X	383
Addition	5	X	
McKinley	50		306
Old Reservoir	40		
Addition	26	X	

* An "X" indicates building is considered to be Fire Resistant.

Table 1 (cont'd)

	Age	Fire Resistant*	1954 Enrollment
Reservoir	New	X	312
Tyng	41	X	531
Addition	5	X	
Von Steuben	17	X	624
Addition	5	X	
Addition	New	X	
Washington	43	X	303
Webster	56		405
White	51		474
Whittier	58		482
Addition	40	X	
Total			<u>11,335</u>

* An "X" indicates building is considered to be Fire Resistant.

Source: Survey of Peoria Public School Buildings, Charles Greeley.

Condition of Physical Plant: Since the end of World War II, the Peoria Public School system has carried out two building programs. The first, begun in 1948, increased the capacity of the system by 1,755; and the second, begun in 1953, will provide facilities for about 425 more students.

The 1948 project included constructing an elementary school, Thomas Jefferson, costing \$400,000 (425 pupils); a Junior High School, Trewyn, costing \$1,500,000 (750 pupils); additions and replacements at Loucks, Calvin Coolidge, Harrison, Von Steuben and Tyng. In this project, a new gymnasium was built at Lee elementary school at a cost of \$110,000.

Included in the 1953 program was a new elementary school, costing \$350,000, to replace the old building housing Reservoir School. Additions at elementary schools -- Calvin Coolidge (\$100,000) and Thomas Jefferson (\$225,000) -- will allow increases of 100 to 150 pupils, respectively. Another addition under this program was made to Von Steuben elementary school, costing \$80,000. These facts illustrate the steps which have been made in recent years to attempt to alleviate the problem of over-crowdedness, which all cities faced following the war.

Two of the three public high schools in Peoria are in good condition. Peoria High, located on the West Bluff near the business district, although a rather old building (thirty-eight years) is considered in very good condition as a whole. Woodruff, located on the far North Side of the city, is seventeen years old, and is in excellent condition. Manual Training High School, located on the South Side, is forty-seven years old, over-crowded, and in probably the poorest condition of all the Peoria Public schools. The lighting situation here was recently remedied by the installation of fluorescent fixtures. There is, however, little remedy for the narrow halls and antiquated classrooms. Charles M. Greeley, Director of Business for the school system, estimates that to accomplish what he terms emergency repairs in this building would require between \$50,000 to \$60,000. This estimate does not include any relief for the over-crowded situation. There is, on the present grounds, no room for addition to the building. Recently, a comprehensive plan has been drawn up by the public school administration to replace such older buildings with modern facilities. However, at this time no action has been taken on the plan.

In accord with trends toward reduction of elementary schools to six grades, by the installation of Junior High Schools of three grades, Peoria has added two such schools to its system. Located on the South Side, Roosevelt (in a building twenty-two years old), and Trewyn (four years old), are both in good condition.

The elementary school buildings are, generally, in somewhat better condition than the high schools. A constructive step was made recently by the construction of a new building to replace the old Reservoir School. However, many of the present buildings are old, and long range plans include modernization.

<u>Name of school</u>	<u>Grades 1 - 4 Pupils per teacher</u>	<u>Grades 4 - 8 Pupils per teacher</u>
Blaine Sumner	27	29
Calvin Coolidge	23	NA
Columbia	28	30
Douglas	27	25
Franklin	31	32
Garfield	26	23
Glen Oak	26	27

Source: Material prepared by Charles M. Greeley, Director of Business, Peoria Public Schools.

Table 2

Public School Finances: Peoria spends over \$315 per year for each student's education. A breakdown of the source of money follows:

REVENUE SOURCES FOR EDUCATION

<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Per Pupil</u>
Local Taxes	\$3,772,256	\$250.49
State and Federal	483,264	32.09
Tuition	255,600	16.97
Fees	18,200	1.21
Rental and Sales of Real Estate	17,000	1.13
All Others	200,004	13.28
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	\$4,746,324	\$315.17

Source: Material prepared by Charles M. Greeley, Director of Business, Peoria Public Schools.

Table 3

Table 4

1953 FUNDS USED FOR EDUCATION OF ONE PUPIL

Building Bonded Debt	\$ 13.09
Building Maintenance	29.56
Building Custodial	21.46
Building Supplies	1.33
Building Utilities	9.75
Teachers (Principal and Supervisor)	197.03
Administration	7.86
Education Supplies	4.01
New Equipment	<u>31.08</u>
Total	<u>\$315.17</u>

Source: Same as previous table.

Table 5

Name of School	District	Grades	Teachers	1953
				Enrollment
Townhouse	5	1-8	1	21
Pearce	20	K-8	26	722
N. Primary	20	K-3	6	184
Rome	23	1-8	6	175
Elmwood	25	1-8	12	315
Leleigh	27	1-8	1	20
Graham Chapel	29	1-8	1	12
Harkners Grove	30	1-8	1	12
Northhampton	33	1-8	1	33
Union	34	1-8	1	31
Hollis	40	1-8	2	30
Maple Ridge	41	1-8	1	15
Mapleton	42	1-8	2	42
Martin	43	1-8	1	43
Wheeler	44	1-8	2	49
Pottstown	56	1-8	2	62
Lonsdale	59	1-8	1	10
Charter Oak	60	1-8	3	74
Golden Acres	60	1-8	4	124
Pleasant Valley	62	1-8	5	128
Norwood	63	1-8	9	205
Central Limestone	64	1-8	1	34
Walters	65	1-8	1	32
Bartonville	66	1-8	20	547
N. Limestone	67	1-8	2	52

Table 5 (Cont'd)

Name of School	District	Grades	Teachers	1953
				Enrollment
Oak Grove	68	1-8	10	274
Pleasant Hill	69	1-8	13	405
Monroe	70	1-8	10	248
Pinkerton	71	1-8	2	39
Smithville	75	1-8	2	56
Harkers Corner	78	1-8	1	26
Monica	99	1-8	2	50
Kellar	111	K-8	7	192
Gardener	112	1-8	4	125
Hines	113	1-8	18	535
Sipp	117	1-8	9	227
Woodrow Wilson	118	1-8	14	435
Peoria Heights	120	K-8	27	821
Moore	125	1-8	1	12
Oak Hill	127	1-8	1	33
Saylor	130	1-8	1	18
Todd	131	1-8	1	29
Scovil	133	1-8	2	35
Bateman	135	1-8	1	24
Trivoli	139	1-8	1	72
Downs	141	1-8	1	13
Concord	145	1-8	1	11
Oak Grove	149	1-8	1	21
Lawn Ridge	151	1-8	1	21
Bellevue	152	1-8	11	309
Hanna City	204	1-8	5	129
Glasford	205	1-8	5	156
Kingston	205	1-8	2	56
Dunlap	302	1-8	8	190
Wilder Waite	303	1-8	8	213
Logan	304	1-6	2	60
Millbrook	305	1-8	3	68
Mossville		1-8	7	198
Brimfield Unit	309	1-8	9	291
Princeville	311	1-8	8	264
Edelstein	313	1-3	2	
Hawley	313	5-8	1	99
West Hallock	313	1-4	1	
Edwards	314	1-8	3	129

HIGH SCHOOLS

Chillicothe Township	115	9-12	17	346
Dunlap Township	158	9-12	11	206
Timber Township	159	9-12	10	189

Table 5 (Cont'd)

HIGH SCHOOLS

Name of School	District	Grades	Teachers	1953
				Enrollment
Elmwood	200	9-12	11	177
Princeville Community	206	9-12	13	200
Brimfield Unit	309	9-12	9	100
Limestone Community	310	9-12	31	636

According to Mr. Greeley, only two of the schools in the system presently have a surplus of class rooms. The new Thomas Jefferson School has two rooms, which are in use, but not as class rooms. There are seven other available rooms in Irving School made usable by rearrangements within the present building. The latter rooms are expected to be filled by occupants of the new housing project nearing completion on the near North side, close to the school.

Fourteen of the buildings in the system are wholly or in part not fire resistant.

The relative crowdedness of Peoria schools is illustrated by the number of pupils per teacher in the examples on page 472. Attempts are made to keep the number of students per class below twenty-five for grades one through four, and below thirty from grade four on.

A particular problem of the Peoria Board of Education has been a rather low wage scale for teachers. Facing this problem realistically, the Board took steps to improve this situation in the 1952-53 session with a cost of living increase, which raised the minimum salary of degree teachers to \$2,900. This new schedule is reproduced in the Appendix, page 771, Table A17-1.

Peoria County Schools: Outside the City of Peoria, Peoria County schools are full, with the exception of the new Limestone Community High School, completed during 1953, where anticipated enrollment increases have been allowed for. In Peoria County, 10,170 students attend seventy-one schools. Teachers in these schools, excluding teachers employed expressly for such extra courses as music in the elementary schools, number 419 or an average of 25.5 students per teacher. (This low average is partially due to the number of single-teacher schools having low enrollments.) In many districts, financial problems have been and are considerable. In many such instances, maintenance difficulties have been resolved only through community spirit, taking the form of donations of time and effort by the populace. "Paint-up" and "fix-up" projects of this nature are especially in evidence during the summer months.

A list of Peoria County schools outside the Peoria City limits, including district number, number of teachers and 1953-54 enrollment figures are on page 474 & 5. Also included is a map of Peoria County showing the school districts, page 485.

TAZEWELL COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS

In Tazewell County, fifty-two elementary schools provide facilities for 12,918 pupils. The elementary school system, which includes two junior high schools, has an average of 25.5 students per instructor.* The two junior high schools in the county are located in Pekin and East Peoria. Pekin Junior High School

* The lower student-teacher ratio in Tazewell County (25.5 as compared to 29.3) is rather characteristic of less populated areas.

has an enrollment of 726, while East Peoria Junior High has 286 students. With respect to student-instructor ratios and to the trend toward junior high schools, Tazewell County's development rather closely parallels that of Peoria County.

There are eleven high schools in Tazewell County, of which only one has an enrollment of more than 1,000. The total enrollment in these schools in the 1952-53 school year was 3,685, an average of 18.33 students per instructor.

Source: Illinois School Directory, 1952-1953.

Parochial School System: The Roman Catholic parochial school system in the Metropolitan Area consists of two high schools and twelve elementary schools, most of them located in the City of Peoria. Since the war, \$1,720,000 has been spent on expansion of the facilities. During the past nine years, St. Philomena parish has built a new elementary school at a cost of \$365,000; St. Boniface spent \$16,000 on construction; and St. Thomas has spent \$230,000 on its new elementary school and on expansion. The boys' high school, Spalding Institute, has been expanded with twelve rooms, a cafeteria, and a gymnasium, costing a total of \$1,109,000.

Over the same period, enrollment at the parochial schools has increased steadily. In 1945, elementary school enrollment was 2,343, and the high school enrollment, 799. Showing increases of 43 and 20 per cent, respectively, 1953 elementary enrollment was 4,031, and high school, 1,010. The staff of the Catholic schools numbered 150 nuns, priests and lay instructors*; approximately 34 students per teacher.

* Peoria Sunday Journal Star, January 31, 1954.

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

The City of Peoria is surrounded by historical landmarks and by outdoor recreational facilities on some of the most scenic land in the midwest. Peoria's parks, golf courses, swimming pools, and drives are under the jurisdiction of the Pleasure Driveway and Park District of Peoria. Probably one of Peoria's most widely publicized scenic features is Grand View Drive, a pleasure drive once referred to by Theodore Roosevelt as the "world's most beautiful drive". This Drive overlooks a wide stretch of the Illinois River, known as Peoria Lake, and the sprawling Illinois Valley to the North and East.

In addition to this Drive, Peoria has nine municipal recreational areas, totaling 1,702 acres. Glen Oak Park is located on the North side of town. Included in the recreational facilities here are tennis courts (both concrete and clay), a large playground, a swimming pool, an artificial lake, Peoria's only zoo, a new conservatory, a band stand and picnic areas. The biggest attractions, of course, are the conservatory and the zoo. The zoo facilities will soon be greatly extended by the addition of a large \$180,000 brick building

now under construction. Glen Oak consists of 106.05 acres of land, partially on the bluff and extending down into the valley. The pavilion has recently been improved for use as an art and crafts center.

The largest park in the Peoria area is Detweiller Park, covering 661 acres of rolling hills. This park is a favorite picnic spot, having a playground and an extensive amount of both cleared and wooded land.

Laura Bradley Park, on the near North Side, near Bradley University, contains 320 acres. In this park are found picnic areas, playground facilities, tennis courts and Newman Public Golf Course.

One of the recreational areas on the South Side is Trewyn or South Park, which covers 18 acres and offers picnic grounds, tennis courts, a playground, wading pool, and a winter ice-skating rink.

A recent addition to the Peoria Park District is Robinson Park, located near Mossville, just north of Peoria, which was donated by L. Eugene Robinson. This rugged 187 acre area is being equipped with parking facilities, picnic grounds, and camping facilities.

Popular swimming pools, coupled with playground and baseball facilities are located at both Logan Field and Proctor Center on the South Side. The other municipal pool is located below Glen Oak Park on the North Side. The area surrounding Peoria provides excellent swimming facilities, with most of the lakes in the vicinity having been improved with beaches. The Pekin Municipal Park provides a popular pool for the area, and is larger than any of the Peoria pools.

The two lakes formed by the Illinois River at Peoria provide some of the finest boating water in the nation. The upper lake, 13 miles long, and the lower lake, four miles in length, vary from one-half to one and one-half miles in width, with a current of less than one-half mile per hour. National speed records have been attained on the Peoria Lakes, and during the past seasons, national sailing regattas have been held here. Located on the upper lake, the Illinois Valley Yacht & Canoe Club possesses large and modern boating facilities, complete with a sheltered bay for pleasure craft. Other facilities for pleasure craft are provided by several private firms and a few smaller clubs along the river.

Peoria has five eighteen-hole golf courses, three of which are public. Two additional nine-hole courses, one public and one private, are available in Pekin.

PUBLIC COURSES:

Madison Golf Course
North Moor Golf Course
Milton Newman Golf Course (at Bradley Park)
Pekin Municipal Golf Course

PRIVATE COURSES:

Country Club of Peoria
Mount Hawley Country Club
Pekin Country Club

The Peoria public courses are maintained through the Peoria Pleasure Drive-way and Park District. Support is derived from both tax funds and participation fees.

In cooperation with the Park District, the Playground and Recreation Board plans recreational activities, such as craft classes, art classes, baseball leagues, and organized playground activities for persons of all ages. In 1953, 550,640 persons took part in these programs, an increase of 15,818 over the previous year. For the 1954 season, \$200,098.70 was appropriated for the function of this activity.

Certainly deserving of commendation is the development of recreational facilities under the Park Board during the past few years. This activity has included the return to usefulness of all the city's swimming pools and extensive improvement of land for use as playgrounds and ball parks.

HOSPITALS

Public general hospital facilities in the Peoria-Tazewell County area are restricted to the cities of Peoria and Pekin.

Peoria's three general hospitals are located within a few blocks of the downtown shopping area.

The largest of the three is St. Francis Hospital, which provides 572 beds*, and is staffed by 750 persons. Spending \$4,593,627 on construction since 1942, the hospital has included in its additions, a student nurses' dormitory, Forest Park Home, and a children's hospital. Of this amount, local donations from citizens, business and industry amounted to \$1,597,903. The Children's Hospital, (the only one in Illinois outside of Chicago) was started in August, 1952, and cost more than \$1,000,000, of which over three-quarters came from local donations. Forest Park Home, St. Francis Hospital division, connected to the hospital by an underground tunnel, is primarily for those patients requiring long periods of convalescence. Now in use, this division was begun in November, 1948. Of the \$1,162,119 cost, \$841,447 was donated by the Forest Park Foundation.

St. Francis is approved by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals for the training of interns, nurses, and resident physicians, and is approved as a general hospital.

The second largest Peoria hospital is the Methodist Hospital. In 1950, this hospital let contracts totaling \$3,595,000 to begin an expansion program in March of that year. According to 1953 Census of Hospitals, Methodist provides 320 beds. Also approved by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals,

* Source: 1953 Census of Hospitals.

this hospital has been approved for the training of interns, nurses and resident physicians. In 1953, Methodist Hospital admissions totaled 11,463.*

The third general hospital in the City of Peoria is the John C. Proctor Hospital. This is the oldest and smallest of the three hospitals, containing 117 beds, and is approved for the training of nurses. Admissions totaled 4,454 in 1953.

The Board of Directors of Proctor Hospital recently announced plans to construct a new hospital building just North of the City of Peoria. The thirty-six acre site is on Knoxville Avenue, adjacent to Northmoor Golf Course. Information on the proposed size or cost of the new institution are not available at the time of this writing.

In Tazewell County, the Pekin Municipal Hospital provides 98 beds.

In addition to these general hospitals, many specialized institutions are maintained in the Peoria area. Among these are private convalescent homes and sanitariums, a municipal tuberculosis sanitarium and a state mental hospital. The Peoria State Hospital, located just outside suburban Bartonville, is a mental institution which has 2,782 beds, an average census of 2,595, and admitted 1,417 cases during 1953.* The hospital is a training center for nurses. Maintained by the City of Peoria, the Peoria Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium has 115 beds and admitted 112 persons during 1953.*

American Red Cross: An integral part of the medical facilities provided in the Peoria Metropolitan Area is the American Red Cross' regional blood center, one of 43 in the nation. The center, which is located in downtown Peoria, serves a large portion of the downstate Illinois area.

The Red Cross has over 30,000 members and over 20,000 junior members in Peoria County. Junior members are enlisted in 109 elementary and secondary schools throughout the County which maintain Red Cross clubs.

CHURCHES

As Peoria has increased its educational facilities, so has it increased its facilities for worship. During the past five years, seventeen new churches have been built and more are on the drawing boards.* Of these seventeen protestant churches, valued at an estimated \$1,750,000, fourteen were built in Peoria and the others in East Peoria, El Vista, and Creve Coeur.

The churches erected within the city are:

New Apostolic
Glen Oak Christian
First English Lutheran
First Federated

*Source: Sunday Journal-Star, January 31, 1954, quoting Peoria Area Council of Churches.

South Side Church of God
Forrest Hill Methodist
First Church of the Nazarene
First Church of the Brethren
First Reformed Church
University Avenue Methodist Church
Bethany Baptist
Redeemer Lutheran
St. John's Lutheran
Immanuel Evangelical and Reformed

The three others are:

East Peoria Baptist
El Vista Christian
Bethel Memorial Evangelical and Reformed (Creve Coeur)

Nearing completion or recently completed are eight others, valued at \$460, 000.
They are as follows:

Epworth Methodist
Ward Chapel, AME
Marquette Heights Lutheran
Marquette Heights Presbyterian
Sunnyland Christian
St. Philomena Roman Catholic
Galena Road Baptist
East Peoria Free Methodist

At an estimated cost of \$1,450,000, in the planning stages are the following:

William E. Shaw Church House, First Methodist
Educational Building, Westminster Presbyterian
Sanctuary, University Avenue Methodist
East Peoria First Methodist
Grace Presbyterian
Peoria Heights Congregational
First Baptist of Peoria

A breakdown of the number of churches in the Peoriarea, as tabulated from the Directory of Peoria Area Churches, issued by the Peoria Area Council of Churches, on November 1, 1950, is on page 482 .

One of over 700 communities having active Church Councils, Peoria has in its Council a source of information, training and inspiration for its church workers. Churches cooperating with the Council have a total membership of over 20,000.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

All of the larger towns and cities in the two-county area, covered in this report have public library facilities of some type. The largest facilities are, however, maintained by the City of Peoria.

Table 6

DENOMINATION	NUMBER OF CHURCHES
Adventist	1
African Methodist Episcopal	1
Alliance	1
Apostolic Christian	5
Assembly of God	3
Baptist	14
Bible	3
Christian Disciple	8
Church of the Brethren	1
Church of God	3
Congregational	2
Episcopal	4
Evangelical & Reformed	2
Evangelical & United Brethren	5
Federated	2
Free Methodist	4
Greek Orthodox	1
Lutheran	15
Mennonite	3
Methodist	13
Missionary	3
Nazarene	5
Presbyterian	7
Reformed	1
Unity	1
Universalist	1
Baha'i	1
Christian Science	2
Friends	1
Independent	17
Jewish	2
Jehovah's Witnesses	2
Mormon	2
Roman Catholic	14
Spiritualist	1

The Peoria Public Library consists of the main library at 111 North Monroe, Audio-Visual Department at 107 North Monroe, and six branches throughout the city. The latest actual tabulation of statistics on the library is reproduced in the Annual Service Report of 1950. Excerpts from this report are on page 484 .

In addition to having branches located throughout the city, the library provides lending services to all the hospitals and to several convalescent homes. The Audio-Visual Department of the library provides motion pictures, film strips, and phonograph records to members. Facilities are provided for use of records on the premises, however, the predominating practice is for the member to check records out for a period of one week. A small auditorium is provided for the viewing of films, and showing of films are scheduled regularly for the general public by this department staff. This division of the library is efficiently and effectively run by a staff keenly interested in the work they are doing. It is perhaps the smoothest operating part of the library.

SERVICE AND CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS

The Community Chest and Council of Greater Peoria is a voluntary organization of twenty-six service organizations supported by contributions of citizens. These "Red Feather" services are listed below:

- Boy Scouts of America
- Carver Community Center
- Catholic Social Service
- Central Volunteer Bureau
- Child and Family Service
- Children's Home
- Creve Coeur Community Council
- East Peoria Welfare Association
- Florence Crittendon Peoria Home
- Girl Scouts of America
- Home of the Good Shepherd
- Jewish Social Service
- Lakeview Recreational Camp
- Illinois Children's Home
- Neighborhood House Association
- Neighborhood House Camp Quinn
- Peoria Mental Hygiene Clinic
- St. Francis Community Clinic
- Salvation Army
- Social Service Exchange
- Visiting Nurse Association
- Young Men's Christian Association
- Young Women's Christian Association
- United Service Organization
- United Community Defense Services
- American Relief for Korea

Table 7

Circulation	Main	Branches	Total
Fiction	124,681	113,379	238,060
Non-Fiction	109,016	75,339	134,355
Periodicals	9,102	14,777	23,879
Total	<u>242,799</u>	<u>203,495</u>	<u>446,294</u>

Other Extension Agencies	55,023
Total Circulations	<u>501,317</u>
Total Number of Volumes	270,028
Periodicals Regularly Received	1,032
No. of Reference Questions	
Answered in 1950	20,365
No. of Quiz Questions Answered	
in 1950	58,507
Number of Memberships	29,694

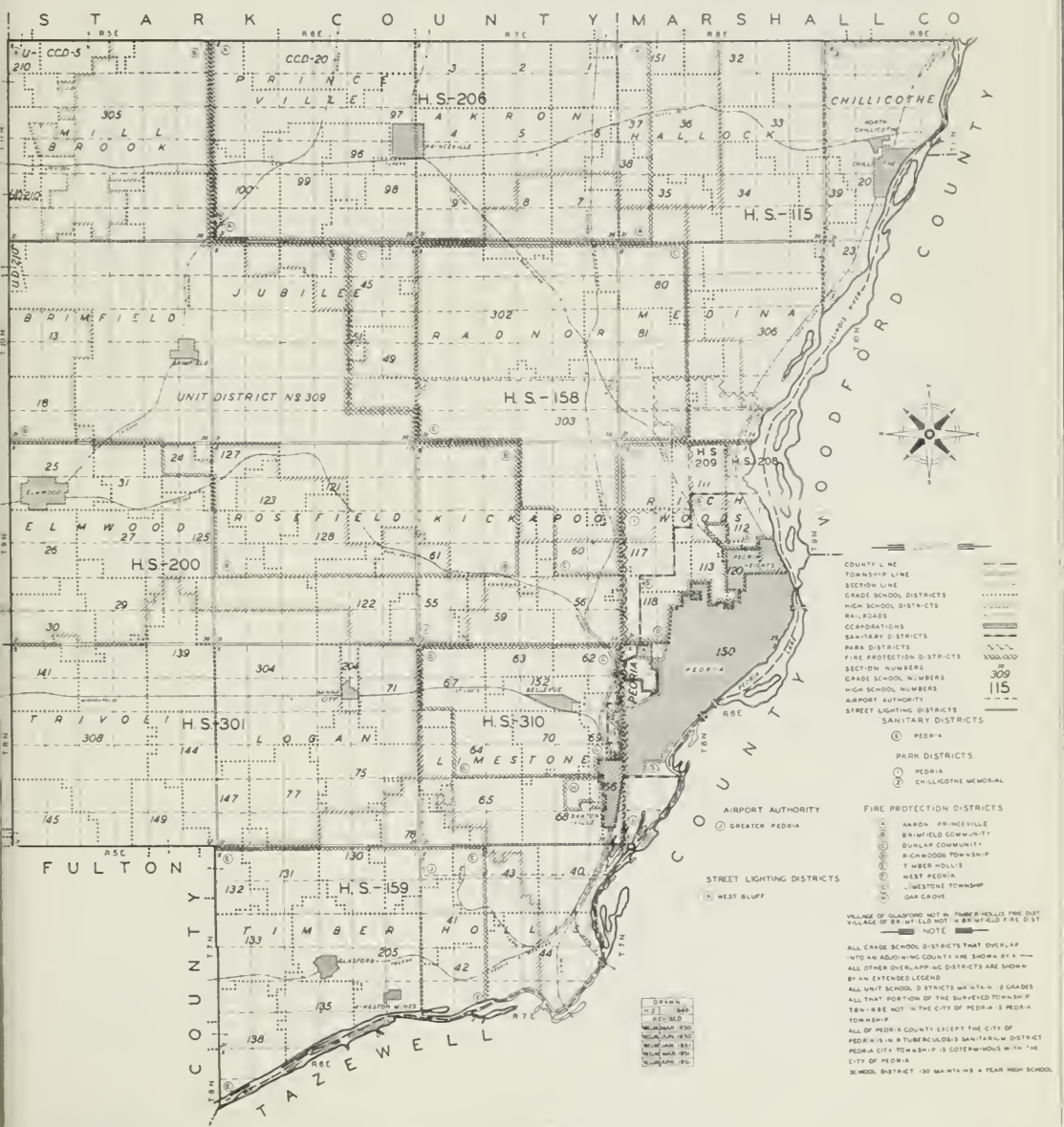
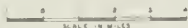
Table 8

FUNDS RAISED FOR PEORIA COMMUNITY CHEST

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount Raised</u>
1945	\$ 535,241
1946	469,358
1947	423,358
1948	454,806
1949	486,464
1950	485,219
1951	540,673
1952	624,444
1953	663,524
1954	674,626

Source: 32nd Annual Report, Community Chest and Council of Greater Peoria.

PEORIA COUNTY



Young Men's Christian Association and Young Women's Christian Association: Both the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. maintain sizable recreational and educational programs. The Y. W. C. A. provides courses ranging from modern dance to judo. The organization provides rooms for unmarried women. During 1952, 157 groups participated in health education programs. In addition, a co-ed program has been developed which brings over 1,500 men per year into the scope of the Y. W.'s activities.

An important addition to civic facilities is the result of a fund-raising campaign begun in early 1952. Nearing completion at the corner of Hamilton and Glendale is the new Y. M. C. A. Building, which provides rooming facilities of 200 single rooms. Of modern design, the \$2,674,239 structure includes a gymnasium, swimming pool, and other recreational facilities.

Country Clubs: There are two country clubs in Peoria and one in Pekin. Each of the Peoria clubs has an 18-hole golf course, while Pekin offers a nine-hole course. These clubs provide other recreational facilities, such as tennis and swimming, in addition to sponsoring various social events for their members.

Peoria Symphony Orchestra: The Peoria Symphony Orchestra, one of the oldest in the Mid-West, was organized in 1898 by Peorian Harold Rowe. The orchestra has had lean years, but is now a well integrated unit consisting of the finest musicians in the Peoria area. Re-organized in 1948 by Rudolph Reinert of the Chicago Symphony, the 72-member group has been backed by the 300 member women's organization, The Symphony Guild.

Professional and Social Societies: The Peoria area is rich in societies, both technical and social. The Peoria Association of Commerce listing, compiled in 1954, indicates a total of 426.

The concentration of business and professional people in the area has resulted in Peoria's becoming the center of a number of chapters of national professional societies which serve a large portion of the "downstate" area. There are fifteen major engineering societies alone, holding regular meetings in the metropolitan area.

In addition to the engineering groups, various scientific, medical, dental, accounting and other professions have local society representation.

Social, fraternal and similar organizations abound not only in numbers, but in activities, a trait fairly typical of mid-western towns of Peoria's size.

The extent to which a city retains its dynamic force is perhaps best gauged in terms of the activities of its people which are treated in this section. A measure of the constructive elements at work in the area is not only the quantity, but more important, the quality of community activity sponsored by its residents.

Peoria area residents have accomplished much in recent years in the use of their leisure. They have built effective civic organizations; raised money for various

community projects; and given wholehearted support to needed improvements in the civic, as well as civil. fields; a fact emphasized by the recent "All-America City" Award.

The greatest civic problem plaguing Peoria at this time is that of the educational facilities. There is little comfort derived from knowing Peoria's position is not unique in this regard. The problem remains a very real one. Perhaps, however, there is some comfort gained from the knowledge that the first step of the solution of a problem -- that of recognizing its existence -- has at least been accomplished. The stage of translating this awareness into action obviously remains to be done.

The results of the application of the concerted energies of the community in the development of other civic areas, notable new medical, church, and Y.M.C.A. facilities, provides some confidence that the educational problem will ultimately be decisively resolved.

TABLE A-1 AGE AND % DISTRIBUTION OF AGE OF EMPLOYED PERSONS
BY INDUSTRY FOR THE PEORIA STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent*</u>
Agriculture, forestry, & fishing		
Total 14 yrs. old & over	5,538	
14 and 15 yrs.	64	1
16 and 17 yrs.	141	3
18 and 19 yrs.	191	3
20 to 24 yrs.	461	8
25 to 29 yrs.	484	9
30 to 34 yrs.	504	9
35 to 44 yrs.	1,036	19
45 to 54 yrs.	1,096	20
55 to 59 yrs.	538	10
60 to 64 yrs.	445	8
65 yrs. and over	577	10
Mining		
Total 14 yrs. old & over	635	
14 and 15 yrs.	1	-
16 and 17 yrs.	6	1
18 and 19 yrs.	5	1
20 to 24 yrs.	27	4
25 to 29 yrs.	39	6
30 to 34 yrs.	56	9
35 to 44 yrs.	116	18
45 to 54 yrs.	158	25
55 to 59 yrs.	92	14
60 to 64 yrs.	77	12
65 yrs. and over	58	9
Construction		
Total 14 yrs. old & over	5,758	
14 and 15 yrs.	8	-
16 and 17 yrs.	29	1
18 and 19 yrs.	97	2
20 to 24 yrs.	564	10
25 to 29 yrs.	795	14
30 to 34 yrs.	702	12
35 to 44 yrs.	1,360	24
45 to 54 yrs.	1,122	19
55 to 59 yrs.	462	8
60 to 64 yrs.	322	6
65 yrs. and over	297	5

* Percentages in each column may not total 100 due to rounding

TABLE A-1 AGE AND % DISTRIBUTION OF AGE OF EMPLOYED PERSONS
BY INDUSTRY FOR THE PEORIA STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent*</u>
Manufacturing		
Total 14 yrs. old & over	38,481	
14 and 15 yrs.	196	1
16 and 17 yrs.	233	1
18 and 19 yrs.	1,611	4
20 to 24 yrs.	5,453	14
25 to 29 yrs.	5,392	14
30 to 34 yrs.	5,077	13
35 to 44 yrs.	9,636	25
45 to 54 yrs.	6,642	17
55 to 59 yrs.	2,133	6
60 to 64 yrs.	1,429	4
65 yrs. and over	262	2
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities		
Total 14 yrs. old & over	7,528	
14 and 15 yrs.	8	-
16 and 17 yrs.	49	1
18 and 19 yrs.	251	3
20 to 24 yrs.	951	13
25 to 29 yrs.	977	13
30 to 34 yrs.	835	11
35 to 44 yrs.	1,608	21
45 to 54 yrs.	1,529	20
55 to 59 yrs.	607	8
60 to 64 yrs.	451	6
65 yrs. and over	262	3
Wholesale and retail trade		
Total 14 yrs. old & over	20,122	
14 and 15 yrs.	114	1
16 and 17 yrs.	723	4
18 and 19 yrs.	968	5
20 to 24 yrs.	2,331	12
25 to 29 yrs.	2,394	12
30 to 34 yrs.	2,281	12
35 to 44 yrs.	4,699	23
45 to 54 yrs.	3,677	18
55 to 59 yrs.	1,156	6
60 to 64 yrs.	919	5
65 yrs. and over	860	4

* Percentages in each column may not total 100 due to rounding

TABLE A-1 AGE AND % DISTRIBUTION OF AGE OF EMPLOYED PERSONS
BY INDUSTRY FOR THE PEORIA STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent*</u>
Finance, insurance, and real estate		
Total 14 yrs. old & over	3,081	
14 and 15 yrs.	2	-
16 and 17 yrs.	21	1
18 and 19 yrs.	205	7
20 to 24 yrs.	489	16
25 to 29 yrs.	380	12
30 to 34 yrs.	260	8
35 to 44 yrs.	578	19
45 to 54 yrs.	512	17
55 to 59 yrs.	210	7
60 to 64 yrs.	190	6
65 yrs. and over	234	8
Business and repair services		
Total 14 yrs. old & over	2,319	
14 and 15 yrs.	5	-
16 and 17 yrs.	44	2
18 and 19 yrs.	87	4
20 to 24 yrs.	299	13
25 to 29 yrs.	351	15
30 to 34 yrs.	316	14
35 to 44 yrs.	547	24
45 to 54 yrs.	370	16
55 to 59 yrs.	111	5
60 to 64 yrs.	93	4
65 yrs. and over	96	4
Personal services		
Total 14 yrs. old & over	4,836	
14 and 15 yrs.	82	2
16 and 17 yrs.	158	3
18 and 19 yrs.	163	3
20 to 24 yrs.	343	7
25 to 29 yrs.	422	9
30 to 34 yrs.	459	9
35 to 44 yrs.	1,030	21
45 to 54 yrs.	992	21
55 to 59 yrs.	140	8
60 to 64 yrs.	353	7
65 yrs. and over	424	9

* Percentages in each column may not total 100 due to rounding

TABLE A-1 AGE AND % DISTRIBUTION OF AGE OF EMPLOYED PERSONS
BY INDUSTRY FOR THE PEORIA STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent*</u>
Entertainment and recreation services		
Total 14 yrs. old & over	910	
14 and 15 yrs.	26	3
16 and 17 yrs.	126	14
18 and 19 yrs.	50	5
20 to 24 yrs.	97	11
25 to 29 yrs.	96	11
30 to 34 yrs.	85	9
35 to 44 yrs.	162	18
45 to 54 yrs.	122	13
55 to 59 yrs.	53	6
60 to 64 yrs.	31	3
65 yrs. and over	62	7
Professional and related services		
Total 14 yrs. old & over	7,701	
14 and 15 yrs.	11	-
16 and 17 yrs.	79	1
18 and 19 yrs.	197	3
20 to 24 yrs.	850	11
25 to 29 yrs.	819	11
30 to 34 yrs.	749	10
35 to 44 yrs.	1,806	23
45 to 54 yrs.	1,545	20
55 to 59 yrs.	598	8
60 to 64 yrs.	469	6
65 yrs. and over	578	8
Public administration		
Total 14 yrs. old & over	2,492	
14 and 15 yrs.	3	-
16 and 17 yrs.	2	-
18 and 19 yrs.	19	1
20 to 24 yrs.	195	8
25 to 29 yrs.	289	12
30 to 34 yrs.	295	12
35 to 44 yrs.	590	24
45 to 54 yrs.	522	21
55 to 59 yrs.	239	10
60 to 64 yrs.	139	6
65 yrs. and over	199	8

* Percentages in each column may not total 100 due to rounding

TABLE A-1 AGE AND % DISTRIBUTION OF AGE OF EMPLOYED PERSONS
BY INDUSTRY FOR THE PEORIA STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent*</u>
Industry not reported		
Total 14 yrs. old & over	1,159	
14 and 15 yrs.	26	2
16 and 17 yrs.	49	4
18 and 19 yrs.	51	4
20 to 24 yrs.	125	11
25 to 29 yrs.	125	11
30 to 34 yrs.	126	11
35 to 44 yrs.	207	18
45 to 54 yrs.	207	18
55 to 59 yrs.	79	7
60 to 64 yrs.	64	6
65 yrs. and over	100	9
Total Employed		
Total 14 yrs. old & over	100,559	
14 and 15 yrs.	546	
16 and 17 yrs.	1,714	2
18 and 19 yrs.	2,895	3
20 to 24 yrs.	10,185	10
25 to 29 yrs.	12,563	12
30 to 34 yrs.	11,745	12
35 to 44 yrs.	23,375	23
45 to 54 yrs.	18,494	18
55 to 59 yrs.	6,688	7
60 to 64 yrs.	4,776	5
65 yrs. and over	4,416	4

* Percentages in each column may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1950

TABLE A1-1

Cities, Towns, Villages in Peoria County

	<u>Population</u>
Alta	N. L.
Bartonville	2, 437
Bellevue	1, 529
Brimfield	648
Chillicothe	2, 767
Cramer	N. L.
Dunlap	576
Edelstein	N. L.
Eden	N. L.
Edwards	N. L.
Elmore	N. L.
Elmwood	1, 613
Glasford	922
Hallock	N. L.
Hanna City	671
Hollis	N. L.
Jubilee	N. L.
Kickapoo	N. L.
Kingston Mines	N. L.
Kramm	N. L.
Lancaster	N. L.
Laura	N. L.
Lawnridge	N. L.
Mapleton	N. L.
Maxwell	N. L.
Monica	N. L.
Mossville	N. L.
North Chillicothe	1, 741
North Hampton	N. L.
Oak Hill	N. L.
Orange Prairie	N. L.
Orchard Mines	N. L.
Peoria	111, 856
Peoria Heights	5, 425
Pottstown	N. L.
Princeville	1, 113
Rome	N. L.
Smithville	N. L.
Southport	N. L.
Trivoli	N. L.
Tuscarora	N. L.

Total - 41

30 with less than 500 population

N. L. -- not listed

TABLE A1-2

Cities, Towns, Villages in Tazewell County

	<u>pop.</u>
Allentown	N. L.
Armington	N. L.
Cloverdale	1,432
Cooper	N. L.
Creve Coeur.	5,499
Deer Creek	N. L.
Delavan	1,248
Dillon	N. L.
East Peoria	8,698
Green Valley	N. L.
Groveland	N. L.
Hopedale	574
Leslie	N. L.
Mackinaw	1,011
Menert	N. L.
Minier	780
Morton	3,693
North Pekin	1,758
Pekin	21,858
Powerton	N. L.
South Pekin	1,043
Sunnyland	880
Tazewell	N. L.
Tremont	1,138
Washington	4,285
Winkel	N. L.

Total - 26

12 with less than 500 pop.

TABLE A-2

CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS:
PEORIA AND DAVENPORT-ROCK ISLAND-MOLINE
STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS: 1950

		<u>PEORIA</u>	
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Labor Force	104,977	77,137	27,840
Civilian Labor Force	104,883	77,052	27,831
Employed:	100,681	73,909	26,772
Private Wage & Salary Workers	81,699	59,415	22,284
Government Workers	6,298	3,634	2,664
Self-employed Workers	12,021	10,527	1,494
Unpaid Family Workers	663	333	330
Unemployed:	4,202	3,143	1,059
Experienced Workers	4,143	3,108	1,035
New Workers	59	35	24

		<u>DAVENPORT-ROCK ISLAND-MOLINE</u>	
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Labor Force	98,072	71,540	26,532
Civilian Labor Force	97,972	71,444	26,528
Employed:	95,245	69,576	25,669
Private Wage & Salary Workers	75,017	53,927	21,090
Government Workers	8,631	5,795	2,836
Self-employed Workers	10,799	9,494	1,305
Unpaid Family Workers	798	360	438
Unemployed:	2,727	1,868	859
Experienced Workers	2,676	1,837	839
New Workers	51	31	20

Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1950.

TABLE A-2 (Cont'd)

CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS:
ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS AND EVANSVILLE, INDIANA
STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS: 1950

	<u>Total</u>	<u>ROCKFORD</u> <u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Labor Force	67,826	48,173	19,653
Civilian Labor Force	67,757	48,110	19,647
Employed:	66,254	47,054	19,200
Private Wage & Salary Workers	55,451	38,696	16,755
Government Workers	3,099	1,739	1,360
Self-employed Workers	7,458	6,501	957
Unpaid Family Workers	246	118	128
Unemployed:	1,503	1,056	447
Experienced Workers	1,471	1,035	436
New Workers	32	21	11

	<u>Total</u>	<u>EVANSVILLE</u> <u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Labor Force	65,566	46,762	18,804
Civilian Labor Force	65,504	46,705	18,799
Employed:	62,782	44,879	17,903
Private Wage & Salary Workers	52,685	37,348	15,337
Government Workers	3,716	2,263	1,453
Self-employed Workers	6,189	5,200	989
Unpaid Family Workers	192	68	124
Unemployed:	2,722	1,826	896
Experienced Workers	2,659	1,802	857
New Workers	63	24	39

Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1950.

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A P P E N D I X

TABLE A2-1

APPENDIX

ILLINOIS - 1950

<u>Product</u>	<u>Value in Thousands of dollars</u>
Cement	\$ 16,920
Clays (including Fullers earth)	3,243
Coal	228,138
Fluorspar	6,111
Lead (recoverable content of ores)	737
Lime (open market)	4,465
Natural Gas	1,342
Natural Gas Liquids:	
Natural Gasoline	3,019
LP gases	3,436
Petroleum (crude)	171,820
Sand and Gravel	16,532
Sand and Sandstone (ground)	2,278
Silver (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	2
Stone (except for limestone for cement and lime)	21,970
Zinc	7,663
Undistributed minerals	468
Total	\$ 488,144
Clays (sold or used for cement)	163
Coke	58,141
Pig Iron	258,242
Sulfuric Acid (from zinc smelting)	1,715

FIGURE A2-1

DESCRIPTION OF PEORIA AND PEKIN, ILLINOIS, SWITCHING DISTRICTS

Wherever reference is made to the Peoria, Illinois, Switching District, or the Pekin, Illinois, Switching District, same includes all Industries and Team Tracks located in the following territory:

Peoria District, including East Peoria and South Bartonville, Illinois ---

Bounded on the North by the Peoria City Limits on both CRI&P, Peoria-Bureau Line and CRI&P, Peoria-Orion Line; on the West by the CB&Q, C&NW and M&StL yards limits; on the south by the mines of the Crescent Coal Company, La Marsh, Illinois, on the west side of the river, and Wesley station of the P&PU on the east side of the river; on the East by the tracks of the P&PU and the NYC&StL up to the crossing of the NYC&StL and TP&W in East Peoria, Illinois, and to include any industries that are or may be located within the territory described and on the line of the NYC&StL, between the junction of that line with the P&PU and the TP&W crossing in East Peoria, Illinois, and on the line of the TP&W between the NYC&StL crossing and the Illinois River.

Pekin District ---

Bounded on the North by the McGrath Siding station of the P&PU; on the East by the yard limits of the AT&SF (Santa Fe) and NYC(C); on the South by the Yard limits of the C&IM, GM&O, IC, and PTCO, including Crescent, Illinois, on the West by the Illinois River.

Source: Illinois Freight Association Tariff Bureau, Freight Tariff 1-41-H.

Table A2-2

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued)

Quality of Gas:

The gas delivered hereunder shall at all times be merchantable, and so far as practicable:

- (1) Shall be commercially free from solid or liquid matter, dust, gum or gum-forming constituents;
- (2) Shall not contain more than one (1) grain of hydrogen sulphide per hundred (100) cubic feet;
- (3) Shall not contain more than thirty (30) grains of total sulphur per one hundred (100) cubic feet.

Term and Form of Contract for Large Gas Loads:

The Company does not hold itself out as ready to serve under the provisions of its standard contracts for yearly periods, customers with large or unusual requirements for gas. Such large capacities require special arrangements by both the Company and the Customer which may be made subjects of special agreements, both as to the form of the contract and other conditions requiring special consideration.

Combined Residence and Commercial:

Where one premise is used and occupied by a customer as a commercial establishment (any business which is open to the public shall be considered a commercial establishment) and also as a residence, except where the piping is arranged for separate metering, the combined service, providing gas is used in both the residence and commercial establishment, shall be billed under the applicable commercial rate.

Adjustment for Cost of Purchased Gas:

If any rate applicable to natural gas purchased from a pipeline company or companies on a firm supply basis is increased or decreased on or after May 1, 1954, under the jurisdiction of a duly constituted regulatory body, and such increase or decrease in rate (whether or not charged for under bond) results in an average unit cost of purchased natural gas in excess of or less than 23.5¢ per MCF, the charge per therm for gas supplied in each subsequent billing period (beginning not earlier than the effective date of such increase or decrease) shall be increased or decreased, accordingly, by 0.01¢ per therm for each 0.1¢ per MCF increase above or decrease below 23.5¢ per MCF, as the case may be; provided, however, that if the amount of the increase or decrease, so computed, in such charge per therm for gas supplied is not a multiple of 0.01¢, it shall be computed to the nearest such multiple or, if there is no nearest such multiple, to the next higher such multiple.

For the purposes hereof the average unit cost of purchased natural gas shall be computed (1) by applying (a) the rates applicable to natural gas purchased from a pipeline company or companies on a firm supply basis reflecting therein any such increase or decrease, to (b) the respective quantities of natural gas so purchased during the first 12 of the 13 calendar months immediately preceding the effective date of such increase or decrease, and (2) by dividing the total cost of such natural gas so computed by the aggregate quantity of gas so purchased during such 12 month period.

For the purposes hereof, unless Illinois Commerce Commission shall otherwise order, the amount of any refund received on and after May 1, 1954, of charges paid under bond and applicable to natural gas purchased after May 1, 1954, from a pipeline company or companies on a firm supply basis shall be treated as a decrease in rates applicable thereto, but effective only for the 12 month period beginning with the month in which such refund is received, by crediting the total cost of purchased natural gas otherwise determined under the next preceding paragraph with the amount of such refund. Any decrease of rates under this paragraph shall not exceed or be less than the amount of any refund.

Whenever, in any rate to which this provision is applicable, the gross charge is expressed as an added percentage of the net charge, such percentage shall be applied to the net charge plus the "adjustment for cost of purchased gas".

Issued—June 15, 1954.

Effective—On all bills issued on meter readings
taken on and after July 16, 1954.

Issued By: R. K. Dallas, Vice-President,
Peoria, Illinois

Table A2-2
(continued)
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL RATE — OFF PEAK

Available for:

Any commercial or industrial gas customer, only until November 1, 1954, whose gas requirements are supplied by Company during the off-peak season consisting of the months of April to October, both inclusive; provided Customer's premises is located adjacent to Company's mains having capacity to transport sufficient gas.

Net Rate:

The charge per customer per month shall be:

Gas Charge

3.0¢ per therm for the first 10,000 therms per month.

2.2¢ per therm for all over 10,000 therms per month.

Minimum Charge

\$75.00: to be adjusted for number of days service is available should gas be curtailed in any month in accordance with terms and conditions hereof.

Discount:

Customers will be billed at the gross rate, which is 2% in excess of the above net rate, and the difference between the gross and net rate will be the discount for prompt payment if bills are paid at the Company's office within 10 days of their date.

Contract:

Written agreement in which customer agrees to take gas only for the use of equipment listed in said agreement. This agreement will be effective for one off peak season or part thereof and renewal from year to year; provided, in the Company's judgment, gas is available.

Terms and Conditions:

Service governed by Company's General Terms and Conditions and the further special conditions.

Delivery of gas on this rate is subject to curtailment or interruption when gas is needed to meet the requirements of customers receiving service under rates contemplating an uninterruptible supply of gas from Company's distribution system.

Table A2-2
(continued)

OPTIONAL INDUSTRIAL RATE — INTERRUPTIBLE

Available for:

Any commercial or industrial gas customer whose premise is located adjacent to Company's mains having capacity to transport sufficient gas for customer's requirements.

Net Rate:

The charge per customer per month shall be:

Gas Charge

5.0¢ per therm—for the first 10,000 therms

3.0¢ per therm—for the next 20,000 therms

2.5¢ per therm—for the next 200,000 therms

2.3¢ per therm—for all over 230,000 therms

Subject to "Adjustment for Cost of Purchased Gas" Sheet No. 6.

Minimum Charge

The minimum monthly bill shall be \$500.00, except that insofar as any curtailment made in the delivery of gas by the Company shall affect the customer's utilization of gas, the minimum charge for that month shall be proportionately reduced.

Discount:

Customers will be billed at the gross rates, which are 2% in excess of the above net rates, and the difference between the gross and net rates will be the discount for prompt payment if bills are paid at the Company's office within 10 days of their date.

Contract:

At least one year — On Company's Interruptible Contract Form.

Terms and Conditions:

Service governed by Company's General Terms and Conditions, and the following further special conditions:

Delivery of gas under this rate is subject to curtailment or interruption when gas is needed to meet the requirements of customers receiving service under rates contemplating an uninterruptible supply of gas from Company's distribution system, or when delivery of gas hereunder during the months of November to March inclusive would require Company to pay a demand charge to its supplier for such gas. Customers receiving natural gas service under this rate shall have standby fuel and equipment available or shall be prepared to cease operation during any period when natural gas is not available thereunder.

The Company will endeavor to give customers advance notice whenever a curtailment is required, and the customer shall curtail his use of gas at the time and to the extent requested by the Company. The Company shall not be liable for any loss of production or for any damages whatsoever by reason of any such curtailment, or because of the lack of advance notice.

Gas will not be supplied hereunder for power generation.

Issued—June 15, 1954.

Effective—On all bills issued on meter readings taken
on and after July 16, 1954.

Issued By: R. K. Dallas, Vice-President,
Peoria, Illinois

Table A2-2
(continued)
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL RATE — OFF PEAK

Available for:

Any commercial or industrial gas customer, only until November 1, 1954, whose gas requirements are supplied by Company during the off-peak season consisting of the months of April to October, both inclusive; provided Customer's premises is located adjacent to Company's mains having capacity to transport sufficient gas.

Net Rate:

The charge per customer per month shall be:

Gas Charge

3.0¢ per therm for the first 10,000 therms per month.

2.2¢ per therm for all over 10,000 therms per month.

Minimum Charge

\$75.00; to be adjusted for number of days service is available should gas be curtailed in any month in accordance with terms and conditions hereof.

Discount:

Customers will be billed at the gross rate, which is 2% in excess of the above net rate, and the difference between the gross and net rate will be the discount for prompt payment if bills are paid at the Company's office within 10 days of their date.

Contract:

Written agreement in which customer agrees to take gas only for the use of equipment listed in said agreement. This agreement will be effective for one off peak season or part thereof and renewal from year to year; provided, in the Company's judgment, gas is available.

Terms and Conditions:

Service governed by Company's General Terms and Conditions and the further special conditions.

Delivery of gas on this rate is subject to curtailment or interruption when gas is needed to meet the requirements of customers receiving service under rates contemplating an uninterruptible supply of gas from Company's distribution system.

TABLE A-3 NUMBER AND PERCENTAGES OF EMPLOYED POPULATION
ENGAGED IN MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUPS IN THE PEORIA, DAVENPORT
ROCK ISLAND-MOLINE, ROCKFORD, AND EVANSVILLE STAND-
ARD METROPOLITAN AREAS - 1950

Major Occupation Group	Peoria		D.-R.I.-M.		Rockford		Evansville	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Professional, Technical, & Kindred Workers	8143	8	8164	9	5212	8	5130	8
Farmers & Farm Managers	3829	4	3365	4	1760	3	877	1
Managers, Officials & Proprietors, except Farms	8564	9	8345	9	5634	9	5618	9
Clerical & Kindred Workers	13,857	14	13,345	14	8515	13	8275	13
Sales Workers	7528	7	7292	8	4795	7	5020	8
Craftsmen, Foremen, & Kindred Workers	16,471	16	16,376	17	12,429	19	9513	15
Operatives & Kindred Workers	22,206	22	20,916	22	18,630	28	16,655	27
Private Household Workers	1581	2	1491	1	857	1	1451	2
Service Workers, except Private Household	8373	8	7926	8	4205	6	5527	9
Farm Laborers, unpaid Family Workers	398	-	529	1	129	-	52	-
Farm Laborers, except unpaid & Farm Foremen	1124	1	1013	1	562	1	312	-
Laborers, except Farm and Mine	7477	7	5552	6	2804	4	3789	6
Occupation not reported	1130	1	931	1	722	1	563	1
Total ¹	100,681		95,245		66,254		62,782	

¹ Percentages may not total to 100 due to rounding

Source: U.S. Census of Population, 1950

APPENDIX A3-1

Per cent increase in population per ten year period

	PEORIA STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA	ILLINOIS	UNITED STATES
1830 - 1840	121.9	202.4	32.7
1840 - 1850	121.3	78.8	35.9
1850 - 1860	96.2	101.1	35.6
1860 - 1870	29.9	48.4	22.6
1870 - 1880	12.7	21.2	30.1
1880 - 1890	17.5	24.3	25.5
1890 - 1900	21.9	26.0	20.7
1900 - 1910	10.2	16.9	21.0
1910 - 1920	11.9	15.0	14.9
1920 - 1930	24.7	17.7	16.1
1930 - 1940	13.0	3.5	7.2
1940 - 1950	18.3	10.3	19.2

Source: All data in Chapter 3 Appendix Tables are from Illinois - General Characteristics and Special Population Reports, 1950 United States Census of Population, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

APPENDIX A3-2

AREA	TOTAL POP.	NON- WHITE	%	LAND AREA	POP. SQ. MI.
Illinois	8,712,176	662,125	7.6	55,935	156
Standard Metropolitan Areas					
Peoria	250,512	6,513	2.6	1257	199
Davenport, R. I., Moline	234,256	3,514	1.5	873	269
Des Moines	226,010	8,588	3.8	594	381
Evansville	160,422	9,144	5.7	241	666
Rockford	152,385	3,962	2.6	520	293
Total	1,023,585	31,721	3.1	3485	294
Cities					
Peoria	111,856	5,928	5.3	12.9	8,671
Rockford	99,927	2,798	2.8	14.0	6,638
Moline	37,347	299	0.8	7.1	5,767
Evansville	128,636	8,490	6.6	18.0	7,146
Davenport	74,549	1,118	1.5	18.1	4,119
Des Moines	177,965	8,186	4.6	54.9	3,242
Rock Island	48,710	1,413	2.9	10.5	4,639

Source: See Table 3A-1

APPENDIX A3-2 (cont)

AREA	URBAN POP.	%	RURAL NON FARM	%	RURAL FARM	%
Illinois	6,759,271	7.6	1,189,709	13.7	73,193	8.4

Standard Metropolitan Area

Peoria	187,142	74.7	46,614	18.6	16,756	6.7
Davenport, R.I., Moline	193,612	82.7	25,828	11.0	14,816	6.3
Des Moines	199,934	88.5	17,016	7.5	9,060	4.0
Evansville	137,573	85.7	18,039	11.3	4,760	3.0
Rockford	125,447	82.3	19,142	12.6	7,796	5.1
Total	843,708	82.4	126,689	12.4	53,188	5.2

AREA	MEDIAN SCHOOL YEARS	HIGH SCHOOL OR HIGHER	%
Illinois	9.3	3,057,974	35.1

Standard Metropolitan Area

Peoria	9.6	91,437	36.5
Davenport, R.I., Moline	10.0	87,143	37.2
Des Moines	11.9	111,423	49.3
Evansville	9.0	52,939	33.0
Rockford	10.0	54,859	36.0
Total	10.2	397,801	38.9

Table A3-3

SUMMARY OF POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR THE STATE AND
METROPOLITAN AREAS

<u>Area</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent Increase 1940 to 1950</u>	<u>Median Age (Years)</u>	<u>Per Cent Age 65 and Over</u>	<u>Per Cent Non- White</u>
The State (Illinois)	8,712,176	10.3	32.7	8.7	7.6
Davenport Rock Island Moline	234,256	18.3	32.0	9.0	1.6
Peoria	250,512	18.3	30.8	8.2	2.6
Rockford	152,385	25.8	31.4	8.2	2.6
Evansville, Indiana	160,422	22.7	30.8	8.1	5.7
Des Moines, Iowa	226,010	15.4	31.1	9.0	3.8

Table A3-3 (Cont'd)

SUMMARY OF POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR THE STATE AND
METROPOLITAN AREAS (Cont'd)

	Civilian labor force	Employed Per Cent Engaged in Manufac- turing	<u>Families & Unrelated Individuals</u> Median Income* (Dollars)	Per Cent having incomes less than \$2, 000*
	<u>Per Cent Unem- ployed</u>			
The State (Illinois)	4.0	32.0	3,163	29.3
Davenport Rock Island Moline	2.8	40.1	3,291	25.4
Peoria	4.0	38.3	3,196	26.8
Rockford	2.2	49.8	3,409	23.5
Evansville, Indiana	4.2	39.6	2,925	31.5
Des Moines, Iowa	2.3	20.4	3,123	29.3

Table A3-3 (Cont'd)

SUMMARY OF POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR THE STATE AND METROPOLITAN AREAS (Cont'd)

	Persons 25 years old and over	Persons 14 years old and over		
		Number in labor force	Male Per Cent in labor force	Female Per Cent in labor force
	Median school years completed*			
The State (Illinois)	9.3	3,729,096	80.3	31.3
Davenport Rock Island Moline	10.1	98,072	81.6	29.6
Peoria	9.6	104,977	81.9	29.2
Evansville, Indiana	9.0	65,566	81.8	29.6
Des Moines, Iowa	11.9	97,293	80.9	35.1

Table A3-3 (Cont'd)

SUMMARY OF POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR THE STATE AND
METROPOLITAN AREAS (Cont'd)

	Persons per house- hold	Married Couples Per Cent Without own household*	Persons 1 yr. old and over Per Cent in same house 1949 and 1950*	Persons 14 to 17 years old Per Cent in School
The State (Illinois)	3.23	7.0	83.8	87.1
Davenport Rock Island Moline	3.24	5.7	80.5	87.4
Peoria	3.24	5.2	79.8	86.4
Rockford	3.23	5.5	80.7	86.1
Evansville, Indiana	3.28	5.4	79.1	86.8
Des Moines, Iowa	3.11	5.0	78.4	88.6

Table A3-4

1950

SUMMARY OF POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR THE STATE
AND METROPOLITAN AREAS

All Classes: ILLINOIS	Total	Male	Female
All ages	8,712,176	4,319,251	4,392,935
Under 5 years	842,842	429,612	413,230
5 to 9 years	684,347	348,021	336,326
10 to 14 years	565,347	287,417	277,930
15 to 19 years	542,280	272,554	269,726
20 to 24 years	639,444	310,549	328,895
25 to 29 years	712,531	347,749	364,782
30 to 34 years	691,503	335,440	356,063
35 to 39 years	678,289	330,586	347,703
40 to 44 years	622,686	317,593	315,093
45 to 49 years	569,734	284,307	285,427
50 to 54 years	528,615	264,319	264,296
55 to 59 years	479,109	240,567	238,542
60 to 64 years	401,148	203,911	197,237
65 to 69 years	311,223	152,903	158,320
70 to 74 years	217,718	99,041	108,677
75 yrs. & over	235,360	104,682	130,678
Median age	32.7	32.4	32.9

Table A3-4 (cont'd)

1950

SUMMARY OF POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR THE STATE

White:	Total	Male	Female
All ages	8,046,058	3,994,948	4,051,110
Under 5 years	771,829	394,195	377,634
5 to 9 years	631,538	321,662	309,876
10 to 14 years	519,623	264,842	254,781
15 to 19 years	500,005	252,335	247,670
20 to 24 years	580,065	283,295	296,770
25 to 29 years	643,926	315,628	328,298
30 to 34 years	631,755	307,460	324,295
35 to 39 years	620,383	303,044	317,339
40 to 44 years	572,585	283,069	289,516
45 to 49 years	524,400	261,253	263,147
50 to 54 years	492,572	245,518	247,054
55 to 59 years	453,211	227,021	226,190
60 to 64 years	382,641	194,355	188,286
65 to 69 years	295,372	145,290	150,082
70 to 74 years	199,112	94,947	104,165
75 years & over	227,041	101,034	126,007
Median age	33.0	32.7	33.2

Table A3-4 (cont'd)

1950

SUMMARY OF POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR THE STATE

Nonwhite:	Total	Male	Female
All ages	666,118	324,303	341,815
Under 5 years	71,013	35,417	35,596
5 to 9 years	52,809	26,359	26,450
10 to 14 years	45,724	22,575	23,149
15 to 19 years	42,275	20,219	22,056
20 to 24 years	59,379	27,254	32,125
25 to 29 years	68,605	32,121	36,484
30 to 34 years	59,748	27,980	31,768
35 to 39 years	57,906	27,542	30,364
40 to 44 years	50,101	24,524	25,577
45 to 49 years	45,334	23,054	22,280
50 to 54 years	36,043	18,801	17,242
55 to 59 years	25,898	13,546	12,352
60 to 64 years	18,507	9,556	8,951
65 to 69 years	15,851	7,613	8,238
70 to 74 years	8,606	4,094	4,512
75 yrs. & over	8,319	3,648	4,671
Median age	29.5	29.7	29.3

Table A3-5

1950

SUMMARY OF POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR S. M. A.

All Classes: PEORIA	Total	Male	Female
All ages	250,512	125,331	125,181
Under 5 years	26,395	13,385	13,010
Under 1 year	5,271	2,671	2,600
1 and 2 years	11,241	5,695	5,546
3 and 4 years	9,883	5,019	4,864
5 to 9 years	20,627	10,506	10,121
5 years	4,091	2,046	2,045
6 years	4,176	2,103	2,073
7 to 9 years	12,360	6,357	6,003
10 to 14 years	17,298	8,916	8,382
10 to 13 years	14,088	7,232	6,856
14 years	3,210	1,684	1,526
15 to 19 years	16,299	8,023	8,276
15 years	3,101	1,559	1,542
16 and 17 years	6,112	3,022	3,090
18 and 19 years	7,086	3,442	3,644
20 to 24 years	20,229	10,263	9,966
25 to 29 years	21,148	10,549	10,599
30 to 34 years	19,591	9,622	9,969
35 to 39 years	19,079	9,499	9,580
40 to 44 years	17,635	8,993	8,642
45 to 49 years	15,699	7,998	7,701
50 to 54 years	13,891	7,050	6,841
55 to 59 years	12,008	6,036	5,972
60 to 64 years	10,007	4,935	5,072
65 to 69 years	8,101	3,910	4,191
70 to 74 years	5,672	2,636	3,036
75 yrs. & over	6,833	3,010	3,823
21 yrs. & over	166,049	82,602	83,447

Table A3-5 (cont'd)

1950

SUMMARY OF POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR S. M. A.

PEORIA	WHITE		NONWHITE	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
All ages	122,066	121,939	3,265	3,242
Under 5 years	12,967	12,567	418	443
Under 1 year	2,583	2,518	88	82
1 and 2 years	5,520	5,352	175	194
3 and 4 years	4,864	4,697	155	167
5 to 9 years	10,204	9,808	302	313
5 years	1,974	1,980	72	65
6 years	2,043	2,004	60	69
7 to 9 years	6,187	5,824	170	179
10 to 14 years	8,655	8,122	261	260
10 to 13 years	7,017	6,630	215	226
14 years	1,638	1,492	46	34
15 to 19 years	7,850	8,067	173	209
15 years	1,524	1,512	35	30
16 and 17 years	2,950	3,010	72	80
18 and 19 years	3,376	3,545	66	99
20 to 24 years	9,962	9,655	301	311
25 to 29 years	10,218	10,272	331	327
30 to 34 years	9,364	9,674	258	295
35 to 39 years	9,224	9,316	275	264
40 to 44 years	8,758	8,441	235	201
45 to 49 years	7,808	7,546	190	155
50 to 54 years	6,894	6,712	156	129
55 to 59 years	5,922	5,874	114	98
60 to 64 years	4,838	5,005	97	67
65 to 69 years	3,833	4,116	77	75
70 to 74 years	2,601	2,994	35	42
75 yrs. & over	2,968	3,770	42	53
21 yrs. & over	80,547	81,476	2,055	1,971

Table A3-6

1950

SUMMARY OF POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR S. M. A.

All Classes: DAVENPORT-ROCK ISLAND-MOLINE

	Total	Male	Female
All ages	234,256	116,816	117,440
Under 5 years	24,874	12,904	11,970
Under 1 year	5,020	2,568	2,452
1 and 2 years	10,706	5,583	5,123
3 and 4 years	9,148	4,753	4,395
5 to 9 years	19,225	9,683	9,362
5 years	3,919	2,067	1,852
6 years	4,075	2,094	1,981
7 to 9 years	11,231	5,702	5,529
10 to 14 years	15,617	7,842	7,775
10 to 13 years	12,724	6,393	6,331
14 years	2,893	1,449	1,444
15 to 19 years	14,233	6,807	7,426
15 years	2,742	1,369	1,373
16 and 17 years	5,388	2,620	2,768
18 and 19 years	6,103	2,818	3,285
20 to 24 years	17,249	8,341	8,908
25 to 29 years	18,709	9,162	9,547
30 to 34 years	17,997	8,789	9,208
35 to 39 years	17,758	8,930	8,828
40 to 44 years	16,465	8,340	8,125
45 to 49 years	14,472	7,413	7,059
50 to 54 years	13,550	6,855	6,695
55 to 59 years	12,449	6,257	6,192
60 to 64 years	10,602	5,385	5,217
65 to 69 years	8,358	4,077	4,281
70 to 74 years	5,876	2,793	3,083
75 yrs. & over	6,822	3,058	3,764
21 yrs. & over	156,956	77,834	79,122

Table A3-6 (cont'd)

1950

SUMMARY OF POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR S. M. A.

DAVENPORT-ROCK ISLAND-MOLINE

	WHITE		NONWHITE	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
All ages	114,853	115,736	1,963	1,704
Under 5 years	12,687	11,784	217	186
Under 1 year	2,521	2,412	47	40
1 and 2 years	5,486	5,034	97	89
3 and 4 years	4,680	4,338	73	57
5 to 9 years	9,699	9,215	164	147
5 years	2,034	1,824	33	28
6 years	2,059	1,952	35	29
7 to 9 years	5,606	5,439	96	90
10 to 14 years	7,682	7,639	160	136
10 to 13 years	6,258	6,224	135	107
14 years	1,424	1,415	25	29
15 to 19 years	6,724	7,321	83	105
15 years	1,358	1,351	11	22
16 and 17 years	2,586	2,730	34	38
18 and 19 years	2,780	3,240	38	45
20 to 24 years	8,153	8,746	188	162
25 to 29 years	8,982	9,365	180	182
30 to 34 years	8,627	9,050	162	158
35 to 39 years	8,778	8,700	152	128
40 to 44 years	8,209	8,006	131	119
45 to 49 years	7,283	6,963	130	96
50 to 54 years	6,744	6,608	111	87
55 to 59 years	6,163	6,137	94	55
60 to 64 years	5,318	5,171	67	46
65 to 69 years	4,017	4,237	60	44
70 to 74 years	2,759	3,058	34	25
75 yrs. & over	3,028	3,736	30	28
21 yrs. & over	76,524	78,018	1,310	1,104

Table A3-7

1950

SUMMARY OF POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR S. M. A.

All Classes: ROCKFORD

	Total	Male	Female
All Ages	152,385	75,125	77,260
Under 5 years	16,734	8,416	8,318
Under 1 year	3,453	1,723	1,730
1 and 2 years	6,999	3,495	3,504
3 and 4 years	6,282	3,198	3,084
5 to 9 years	12,933	6,553	6,380
5 years	2,681	1,376	1,305
6 years	2,863	1,412	1,451
7 to 9 years	7,389	3,765	3,624
10 to 14 years	9,699	4,929	4,770
10 to 13 years	7,919	4,034	3,885
14 years	1,780	895	885
15 to 19 years	8,963	4,218	4,745
15 years	1,818	886	932
16 and 17 years	3,458	1,743	1,715
18 and 19 years	3,687	1,587	2,098
20 to 24 years	11,048	4,922	6,126
25 to 29 years	13,336	6,452	6,884
30 to 34 years	12,365	6,109	6,256
35 to 39 years	11,366	5,563	5,803
40 to 44 years	10,396	5,244	5,152
45 to 49 years	9,500	4,841	4,659
50 to 54 years	8,836	4,469	4,367
55 to 59 years	7,935	4,010	3,925
60 to 64 years	6,738	3,439	3,299
65 to 69 years	5,234	2,644	2,590
70 to 74 years	3,408	1,632	1,776
75 yrs. & over	3,894	1,684	2,210
21 yrs. & over	102,070	50,162	51,908

Table A3-7 (cont'd)

1950

SUMMARY OF POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR S. M. A.

ROCKFORD

	WHITE		NONWHITE	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
All ages	73,120	75,292	2,005	1,968
Under 5 years	8,158	8,042	258	276
Under 1 year	1,665	1,656	58	74
1 and 2 years	3,390	3,387	105	117
3 and 4 years	3,103	2,999	95	85
5 to 9 years	6,367	6,218	186	162
5 years	1,339	1,274	37	31
6 years	1,369	1,413	43	38
7 to 9 years	3,659	3,531	106	93
10 to 14 years	4,769	4,629	160	141
10 to 13 years	3,899	3,768	135	117
14 years	870	861	25	24
15 to 19 years	4,095	4,601	123	144
15 years	865	895	21	37
16 and 17 years	1,489	1,672	54	43
18 and 19 years	1,541	2,034	48	64
20 to 24 years	4,728	5,916	194	210
25 to 29 years	6,238	6,669	214	215
30 to 34 years	5,925	6,062	184	194
35 to 39 years	5,393	5,628	170	175
40 to 44 years	5,116	5,035	128	117
45 to 49 years	4,727	4,564	114	95
50 to 54 years	4,371	4,293	98	74
55 to 59 years	3,950	3,862	60	63
60 to 64 years	3,401	3,258	38	41
65 to 69 years	2,605	2,562	39	28
70 to 74 years	1,609	1,761	23	15
75 years & over	1,668	2,192	16	18
21 yrs. & over	48,908	50,698	1,254	1,210

Table A3-8

1950

SUMMARY OF POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR S. M. A.

All Classes: DES MOINES

	Total	Male	Female
All ages	226,010	108,571	117,439
Under 5 years	23,865	12,157	11,708
Under 1 year	4,814	2,459	2,355
1 and 2 years	10,023	5,109	4,914
3 and 4 years	9,028	4,589	4,439
5 to 9 years	18,084	9,174	8,910
5 years	3,586	1,762	1,824
6 years	3,695	1,897	1,798
7 to 9 years	10,803	5,515	5,288
10 to 14 years	15,317	7,781	7,446
10 to 13 years	12,328	6,335	5,993
14 years	2,989	1,536	1,453
15 to 19 years	14,266	6,488	7,778
15 years	2,768	1,371	1,397
16 and 17 years	5,411	2,620	2,791
18 and 19 years	6,087	2,497	3,590
20 to 24 years	18,185	8,278	9,907
25 to 29 years	19,526	9,346	10,180
30 to 34 years	17,257	8,298	9,059
35 to 39 years	16,278	7,697	8,581
40 to 44 years	15,000	7,259	7,741
45 to 49 years	13,677	6,435	7,242
50 to 54 years	12,855	6,193	6,662
55 to 59 years	11,797	5,674	6,123
60 to 64 years	9,569	4,617	4,952
65 to 69 years	7,977	3,733	4,244
70 to 74 years	5,531	2,532	2,999
75 yrs. & over	6,726	2,819	3,907
21 yrs. & over	151,380	71,600	79,780

Table A3-8 (cont'd)

1950

SUMMARY OF POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR S. M. A.

DES MOINES

	WHITE		NONWHITE	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
All ages	104,430	113,044	4,141	4,395
Under 5 years	11,654	11,160	503	548
Under 1 year	2,359	2,250	100	105
1 and 2 years	4,879	4,677	230	237
3 and 4 years	4,416	4,233	173	206
5 to 9 years	8,777	8,542	397	368
5 years	1,688	1,760	74	64
6 years	1,827	1,730	70	68
7 to 9 years	5,262	5,052	253	236
10 to 14 years	7,533	7,136	338	310
10 to 13 years	6,062	5,734	273	259
14 years	1,471	1,402	65	51
15 to 19 years	6,233	7,437	255	341
15 years	1,319	1,312	52	85
16 and 17 years	2,508	2,667	112	124
18 and 19 years	2,406	3,458	91	132
20 to 24 years	7,966	9,529	312	378
25 to 29 years	9,017	9,821	329	359
30 to 34 years	8,015	8,739	283	320
35 to 39 years	7,405	8,258	292	323
40 to 44 years	7,018	7,486	241	255
45 to 49 years	6,194	6,994	241	248
50 to 54 years	5,949	6,418	244	244
55 to 59 years	5,466	5,912	208	211
60 to 64 years	4,446	4,794	171	158
65 to 69 years	3,603	4,100	130	144
70 to 74 years	2,446	2,922	86	77
75 yrs. & over	2,708	3,796	111	111
21 yrs. & over	69,000	77,004	2,600	2,775

Table A3-9

1950

SUMMARY OF POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR S. M. A.

All Classes: EVANSVILLE

	Total	Male	Female
All ages	160,422	77,486	82,936
Under 5 years	17,346	8,920	8,426
Under 1 year	3,543	1,785	1,758
1 and 2 years	7,286	3,747	3,539
3 and 4 years	6,517	3,388	3,129
5 to 9 years	13,363	6,885	6,478
5 years	2,823	1,473	1,350
6 years	2,700	1,402	1,298
7 to 9 years	7,840	4,010	3,830
10 to 14 years	11,021	5,545	5,476
10 to 13 years	9,018	4,537	4,481
14 years	2,003	1,008	995
15 to 19 years	10,213	4,804	5,409
15 years	2,005	1,029	976
16 and 17 years	4,000	1,961	2,039
18 and 19 years	4,208	1,814	2,394
20 to 24 years	12,354	5,623	6,731
25 to 29 years	14,020	6,580	7,440
30 to 34 years	12,533	5,929	6,604
35 to 39 years	12,359	5,963	6,396
40 to 44 years	11,311	5,545	5,766
45 to 49 years	10,061	4,871	5,190
50 to 54 years	8,911	4,360	4,551
55 to 59 years	7,709	3,743	3,966
60 to 64 years	6,283	2,987	3,296
65 to 69 years	5,099	2,331	2,768
70 to 74 years	3,534	1,585	1,949
75 yrs. & over	4,305	1,815	2,490
21 yrs. & over	106,205	50,367	55,838

Table A3-9 (cont'd)

1950

SUMMARY OF POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR S. M. A.

EVANSVILLE

	WHITE		NONWHITE	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
All ages	73,065	78,155	4,421	4,781
Under 5 years	8,444	7,979	476	447
Under 1 year	1,699	1,650	86	108
1 and 2 years	3,542	3,355	205	184
3 and 4 years	3,203	2,974	185	155
5 to 9 years	6,469	6,105	416	373
5 years	1,379	1,261	94	89
6 years	1,330	1,215	72	83
7 to 9 years	3,760	3,629	250	201
10 to 14 years	5,205	5,125	340	351
10 to 13 years	4,256	4,199	281	282
14 years	949	926	59	69
15 to 19 years	4,541	5,085	263	324
15 years	978	934	51	42
16 and 17 years	1,840	1,885	121	154
18 and 19 years	1,723	2,266	91	128
20 to 24 years	5,346	6,352	277	379
25 to 29 years	6,247	7,013	333	427
30 to 34 years	5,612	6,208	317	396
35 to 39 years	5,610	5,969	353	427
40 to 44 years	5,245	5,422	300	344
45 to 49 years	4,573	4,856	298	334
50 to 54 years	4,077	4,273	283	278
55 to 59 years	3,523	3,775	220	191
60 to 64 years	2,816	3,145	171	151
65 to 69 years	2,149	2,596	182	172
70 to 74 years	1,503	1,861	82	88
75 yrs. & over	1,704	2,391	110	99
21 yrs. & over	47,483	52,620	2,884	3,218

Table A3-10

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

SUBJECT	STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS		
	Davenport, R I.	Peoria	Rockford
	Moline		
Total population	234,256	250,512	152,385
Urban-farm population	835	262	147
RACE, NATIVITY, CITIZENSHIP			
Male	116,816	125,331	75,125
Native wht.	107,866	117,880	65,684
For.-born "	6,987	4,186	7,436
Negro	1,910	3,130	1,961
Other races	53	135	44
Female	117,440	125,181	77,260
Native wht.	109,688	118,003	68,938
For. -born	6,048	3,936	6,354
Negro	1,666	3,184	1,921
Other races	38	58	47
Persons 21 & over	156,956	166,049	102,070
Native	144,124	158,137	88,491
For. -born	12,832	7,912	13,579
Naturalized	10,631	5,985	11,355
Alien	1,158	1,062	1,431
Citizenship not reported	1,043	865	793
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT			
5 and 6 yrs.	7,935	8,510	5,300
No. enrolled	2,855	3,475	2,085
% enrolled	36.0	40.8	39.3
7 to 13 yrs.	24,285	26,200	15,595
No. enrolled	23,515	25,665	15,180
% enrolled	96.8	98.0	97.3
14 and 15 yrs.	5,815	6,580	3,770
No. enrolled	5,625	6,275	3,610
% enrolled	96.7	95.4	95.8
16 and 17 yrs.	5,455	6,035	3,310
No. enrolled	4,225	4,630	2,485
% enrolled	77.5	76.7	75.1
18 and 19 yrs.	5,890	7,255	3,610
No. enrolled	1,870	1,965	840
% enrolled	31.7	27.1	23.3
20 to 24 yrs	17,460	19,910	11,300
No enrolled	2,160	2,635	565
% enrolled	12.4	13.2	5.0
25 to 29 yrs.	18,595	21,005	13,600
No. enrolled	910	1,260	310
% enrolled	4.9	6.0	2.3

Table A3-10 (cont'd)

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

SUBJECT	STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS		
	Davenport, Des Moines, Moline	Peoria	Rockford
YEARS SCHOOL COMPLETED			
Male, 25 yrs. & over	69,785	72,540	45,565
No. yrs. completed	450	510	710
Elementary			
1-4 yrs.	2,885	3,685	1,935
5 & 6 yrs.	4,650	5,245	3,585
7 yrs.	3,940	4,835	2,650
8 yrs.	18,695	20,360	11,795
High School			
1-3 yrs.	13,035	11,675	9,010
4 yrs.	14,680	14,595	9,335
College			
1-3 yrs.	4,825	4,865	2,480
4 yrs. or more	4,520	4,830	2,615
School yrs. not reported	2,105	1,940	1,450
Median school yrs. completed	9.7	9.2	9.5
Female, 25 yrs. & over	72,425	75,745	47,005
No yrs. completed	525	535	585
Elementary			
1-4 yrs.	2,190	3,120	1,555
5 & 6 yrs.	3,820	4,880	2,925
7 yrs.	3,855	4,570	2,275
8 yrs.	18,125	19,915	10,925
High School			
1-3 yrs.	14,835	12,700	9,590
4 yrs.	19,735	19,920	12,475
College			
1-3 yrs.	4,725	5,550	3,375
4 yrs. or more	3,070	3,210	2,050
School yrs. not reported	1,545	1,345	1,250
Median school yrs. completed	10.4	10.0	10.4

Table A3-11

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

SUBJECT	STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS		
MARITAL STATUS & HOUSEHOLDS	Davenport, R. I., Moline	Peoria	Rockford
Male, 14 yrs. & over	87,656	94,208	56,122
Single	20,206	22,483	11,586
Married	60,920	64,928	40,961
Widowed, divorced	6,530	6,797	3,575
Female, 14 yrs. & over	89,777	95,194	58,677
Single	16,130	17,342	10,220
Married	61,002	64,628	40,823
Widowed, divorced	12,645	13,224	7,634
Married couples, *number	57,315	61,235	39,210
With own household	54,070	58,075	37,060
Without own household	3,245	3,160	2,150
Families & unrelated individuals	80,215	85,560	51,965
Families	61,650	66,095	41,645
Unrelated	18,565	19,465	10,320
Households, number	68,922	74,154	45,916
Population	223,620	239,955	148,197
Pop. per hsehold.	3.24	3.24	3.23
Institutional pop.	3,689	3,726	694
* RESIDENCE IN 1949			
Persons 1 yr. & over, 1950	229,520	243,865	149,030
Same house as in '50	184,705	194,630	120,260
Different house, same county	26,615	28,315	18,805
Different county or abroad	14,175	17,960	7,600
Residence not reported	4,025	2,960	2,365

Table A3-12

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

SUBJECT	STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS	
	Des Moines	Evansville
Total population	177,965	160,422
Urban-farm population	436	236
RACE, NATIVITY, CITIZENSHIP		
Male	84,410	77,486
Native white	77,239	72,373
Foreign-born white	3,187	692
Negro	3,874	4,404
Other races	110	17
Female	93,555	82,936
Native white	86,357	77,524
Foreign-born white	2,962	631
Negro	4,155	4,763
Other races	81	18
Persons 21 and over	121,877	106,205
Native	115,871	104,963
Foreign-born	6,006	1,242
Naturalized	4,762	865
Alien	604	202
Citizenship not reported	640	175
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT		
5 and 6 yrs.	5,275	5,565
No. enrolled	2,330	1,925
% enrolled	44.2	34.6
7 to 13 yrs.	17,730	17,085
No. enrolled	17,335	16,690
% enrolled	97.8	97.7
14 and 15 yrs.	4,445	3,905
No. enrolled	4,210	3,820
% enrolled	94.7	97.8
16 and 17 yrs.	4,230	3,875
No. enrolled	3,430	2,930
% enrolled	81.1	75.6
18 and 19 yrs.	5,005	4,125
No. enrolled	1,890	1,090
% enrolled	37.8	26.4
20 to 24 yrs.	14,940	12,330
No. enrolled	2,700	1,295
% enrolled	18.1	10.5
25 to 29 yrs.	15,145	14,035
No. enrolled	1,120	735
% enrolled	7.4	5.2

Table A3-12 (cont'd)

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

SUBJECT	STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS	
	Des Moines	Evansville
YEARS SCHOOL COMPLETED		
Male, 25 yrs. & over	51,315	44,525
No. yrs. completed	480	480
Elementary		
1-4 yrs.	2,100	3,270
5 & 6 yrs.	2,700	3,795
7 yrs.	2,345	2,910
8 yrs.	9,170	11,895
High School		
1-3 yrs.	9,665	6,895
4 yrs.	12,675	8,775
College		
1-3 yrs.	5,210	2,795
4 yrs. or more	5,595	2,555
School yrs. not reported	1,375	1,155
Median school yrs. completed	11.5	8.9
Female, 25 yrs. & over	58,505	50,630
No. yrs. completed	505	310
Elementary		
1-4 yrs.	1,490	3,130
5 & 6 yrs.	2,110	4,045
7 yrs.	2,620	3,300
8 yrs.	9,300	14,040
High School		
1-3 yrs.	10,750	8,035
4 Yrs.	20,060	12,070
College		
1-3 yrs.	6,520	2,575
4 yrs. or more	3,915	1,835
School yrs. not reported	1,235	1,290
Median school yrs. completed	12.1	9.0

Table A3-12 (cont'd)

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

SUBJECT	STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS	
	Des Moines	Evansville
MARITAL STATUS & HOUSEHOLDS		
Male, 14 yrs. & over	64,126	57,144
Single	13,442	11,790
Married	45,793	41,100
Widowed, divorced	4,891	4,254
Female, 14 yrs. & over	73,948	63,551
Single	15,089	11,581
Married	46,232	41,947
Widowed, divorced	12,627	10,023
Married couples, *number	44,275	38,760
With own household	41,910	36,660
Without own household	2,365	2,100
Families & unrelated individuals	67,910	52,645
Families	48,785	42,415
Unrelated individuals	19,125	10,230
Households, number	56,310	47,637
Population	171,157	156,029
Population per household	3.04	3.28
Institutional population	1,015	2,199
* RESIDENCE IN 1949		
Persons 1 yr. & over, 1950	175,565	156,075
Same house as in 1950	136,970	123,425
Different house, same county	23,615	22,930
Different county or abroad	11,590	8,125
Residence not reported	3,390	1,595

Table A3-13

MARRIED COUPLES, FAMILIES, HOUSEHOLDS, and
INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION

ILLINOIS - 1950

Married couples

Total	2,089,470
With own household	1,943,190
Without own household	
Number	146,280
Percent	7.0

Families 2,287,955

Unrelated
Individuals 709,655

Households

Number Population in households	2,585,772
Population per household	8,341,171
	3.23

Institutional
Population 99,790

Table A3-14

RESIDENCE IN 1949, FOR THE STATE, URBAN,
and RURAL... 1950

RESIDENCE IN 1949		PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Persons 1 yr. old & over, 1950		
State	8,513,800	100.0
Urban	6,609,630	100.0
Rural nonfarm	157,425	100.0
Rural farm	746,745	100.0
Same house as in 1950		
State	7,130,945	83.8
Urban	5,539,670	83.8
Rural nonfarm	934,955	80.8
Rural farm	656,320	87.9
Different house, same county		
State	858,710	10.1
Urban	690,560	10.4
Rural nonfarm	117,755	10.2
Rural farm	50,395	6.7
Different county or abroad		
State	384,065	4.5
Urban	263,820	4.0
Rural nonfarm	86,790	7.5
Rural farm	33,455	4.5
Residence not reported		
State	140,080	1.6
Urban	115,580	1.7
Rural nonfarm	17,925	1.5
Rural farm	6,575	0.9

Table A3-15

MARITAL STATUS BY COLOR, FOR THE STATE... 1950

MALE

	Total, 14 yrs. & over	Single		Married		Widowed Divorced	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All	3,309,125	846,005	25.6	2,241,186	67.7	221,934	6.7
White	3,064,876	783,943	25.6	2,079,836	67.9	201,097	6.6
Nonwhite	244,249	62,062	25.4	161,350	66.1	20,837	8.5

FEMALE

	Total, 14 yrs. & over	Single		Married		Widowed Divorced	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All	3,418,775	674,982	19.7	2,241,529	65.6	502,264	14.7
White	3,157,726	631,991	20.0	2,073,987	65.7	451,748	14.3
Nonwhite	261,049	42,991	16.5	167,542	64.2	50,516	19.4

Table A3-16

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER
BY COLOR AND BY SEX, FOR THE STATE... 1950

AREA, COLOR AND SEX	TOTAL, 25 yrs. & over	Elementary school YRS. OF SCHOOL COMPLETED				
		None	1-4 yrs	5 & 6yrs	7 yrs	8 yrs
THE STATE	5,393,355	95,150	326,110	375,445	298,895	1,424,920
Male	2,616,420	46,055	171,050	189,705	148,485	691,910
Female	2,776,935	49,095	155,060	185,740	150,410	733,010
White	4,998,700	85,230	270,630	322,365	263,485	1,356,010
Nonwhite	394,655	9,920	55,480	53,080	35,410	68,910

	HIGH SCHOOL		COLLEGE		median yrs	
	1-3 yrs	4 yrs	1-3 yrs	4 yrs	not reported	completed
THE STATE	880,455	1,134,915	385,325	318,480	153,660	9.3
Male	411,905	487,935	191,100	192,385	85,890	9.1
Female	468,550	646,980	194,225	126,095	67,770	9.5
White	811,195	1,080,210	365,355	307,695	136,525	9.5
Nonwhite	69,260	54,705	19,970	10,785	17,135	8.5

Table A3-17

SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN ENROLLMENT, BY AGE

AGE	THE STATE		
	POPULATION	NUMBER	ENROLLED %
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT			
Total, 5 to 29 years	3, 147, 025	1, 528, 575	48. 6
5 and 6 years	281, 505	119, 660	42. 5
7 to 13 years	865, 700	834, 825	96. 4
14 and 15 years	214, 355	203, 835	95. 1
16 and 17 years	213, 215	168, 470	79. 0
18 and 19 years	226, 825	71, 815	31. 7
20 to 24 years	637, 240	84, 470	13. 3
25 to 29 years	708, 185	45, 500	6. 4
KINDERGARTEN ENROLLMENT			
Total, 5 and 6 years	281, 505	62, 905	22. 3

Table A3-18

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS - ILLINOIS

CITIZENSHIP AND NATIVITY OF THE POPULATION 21 YEARS
OLD AND OVER... 1950

AREA	TOTAL	ALL CITIZENS		NATIVE		NATURALIZED	
		No.	% of tot.	No.	%	No.	%
All	5,958,601	5,801,882	97.4	5,183,837	87.0	618,045	10.4
Urban	4,714,652	4,574,258	97.0	4,000,107	84.8	574,151	12.2
Rural							
nonfarm	770,384	757,715	98.4	724,497	94.0	33,218	4.3
Rural							
farm	473,565	469,909	99.2	459,233	97.0	10,676	2.3

	ALIEN		CITIZENSHIP NOT REPORTED	
	No.	%	No.	%
All	94,264	1.6	62,455	1.0
Urban	86,726	1.8	53,668	1.1
Rural				
nonfarm	5,910	.8	6,759	.9
Rural				
farm	1,628	.3	2,028	.4

FOREIGN BORN 21 YEARS OLD AND OVER

AREA	TOTAL	PERCENT OF TOTAL		CITIZENSHIP NOT REPORTED
		NATURALIZED	ALIEN	
All	774,764	79.8	12.2	8.1
Urban	714,545	80.4	12.1	7.5
Rural				
nonfarm	45,887	72.4	12.9	14.7
Rural				
farm	14,332	74.5	11.4	14.2

Table A3-19

ILLINOIS

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION... 1950

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	
All countries	783,277	100.0
England & Wales	31,473	4.0
Scotland	14,690	1.9
Northern Ireland	967	0.1
Ireland (Eire)	36,075	4.6
Norway	15,684	2.0
Sweden	56,128	7.2
Denmark	10,425	1.3
Netherlands	8,973	1.1
Belgium	8,034	1.0
Switzerland	3,835	0.5
France	6,529	0.8
Germany	96,517	12.3
Poland	111,376	14.2
Czechoslovakia	43,185	5.5
Austria	30,270	3.9
Hungary	19,020	2.4
Yugoslavia	19,146	2.4
U. S. S. R.	59,753	7.6
Lithuania	33,049	4.2
Finland	3,014	0.4
Rumania	6,384	0.8
Greece	17,410	2.2
Italy	83,556	10.7
Spain	714	0.1
Portugal	90	...
Other Europe	7,076	0.9
Asia	7,952	1.0
Canada-French	73,196	0.4
Canada-Other	25,837	3.3
Mexico	12,463	1.6
Other America	3,523	0.4
All other	1,847	0.2
Not reported	5,086	0.6

Table A3-20

COUNTRY OF BIRTH - STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS, 1950

	Davenport, R. I., Moline 13,035	Peoria 8,122	Rockford 13,790
All countries			
England & Wales	484	823	524
Scotland	170	258	199
Northern Ireland	8	2	19
Ireland (Eire)	235	264	108
Norway	183	56	508
Sweden	2,139	358	6,166
Denmark	273	76	173
Netherlands	209	47	72
France	130	271	106
Germany	2,668	2,230	724
Poland	295	269	469
Czechoslovakia	207	85	61
Austria	207	282	84
Hungary	77	175	29
Yugoslavia	120	229	21
U. S. S. R.	537	277	105
Lithuania	154	126	687
Finland	31	14	52
Rumania	25	34	8
Greece	463	221	123
Italy	305	633	2,603
Other Europe	2,768	415	249
Asia	135	223	33
Canada-French	46	27	29
Canada-Other	453	393	359
Mexico	516	92	107
Other America	68	67	40
All other and not reported	129	175	94

Table A3-21

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS, 1950	
	Des Moines	Evansville
All countries	7,481	1,323
England & Wales	774	116
Scotland	227	50
Northern Ireland	2	3
Ireland (Eire)	208	25
Norway	245	8
Sweden	832	20
Denmark	336	8
Netherlands	98	12
France	120	33
Germany	648	476
Poland	280	53
Czechoslovakia	60	18
Austria	152	38
Hungary	38	16
Yugoslavia	179	2
U. S. S. R.	444	71
Lithuania	177	21
Finland	8	3
Rumania	30	3
Greece	170	14
Italy	1,262	41
Other Europe	187	63
Asia	100	19
Canada-French	33	6
Canada-Other	448	112
Mexico	247	10
Other America	43	18
All other and not reported	133	64

Table A-4 Labor Force Distribution by

RACE AND CLASS OF WORKERS BY OCCUPATION AND SEX
FOR PEORIA S. M. A.

MALE:	Total, 14 yrs. old and over	White	Negro	Other races
EMPLOYED:	73,825	72,129	1,644	52
Professional, technical & kindred workers	4,882	4,825	48	9
Accountants & auditors	585	585	-	-
Architects	42	41	1	-
Artists & art teachers	73	72	1	-
Authors, editors, & reporters	128	128	-	-
Chemists	208	204	3	1
Clergymen	221	211	10	-
College personnel	102	101	-	1
Dentists	116	114	2	-
Designers & draftsmen	303	303	-	-
Engineers, aeronautical	1	1	-	-
Engineers, civil	223	222	1	-
Engineers, electrical	117	117	-	-
Engineers, mechanical	211	211	-	-
Other technical engineers	411	411	-	-
Lawyers & judges	232	232	-	-
Musicians & music teachers	114	97	14	3
Natural scientists (n. e. c.)	37	36	1	-
Pharmacists	100	99	1	-
Physicians & surgeons	279	276	1	2
Social scientists	22	22	-	-
Social, welfare, & recreation workers	44	43	1	-
Surveyors	17	17	-	-
Teachers (n. e. c.)	404	403	1	-
Technicians, medical & dental	63	61	1	1
Others	829	818	10	1
Farmers & farm managers	3,760	3,758	2	-
Managers, officials & pro- prietors, exc. farm	7,432	7,393	32	7
Officials & inspectors, state & local administration	153	153	-	-
Other specified	855	854	1	-
Managers, officials, & propr's. (n. e. c.) (salaried)	310	308	2	-
Managers, officials, & propr's. (n. e. c.) self-employed	3,307	3,283	19	5

Table A-4

RACE & CLASS OF WORKERS (CONT'D)

	Total, 14 yrs. old and over	White	Negro	Other races
Clerical & kindred workers	5,375	5,329	44	2
Bookkeepers	238	237	1	-
Mail carriers	287	284	3	-
Other	4,850	4,808	40	2
Sales workers	4,808	4,797	11	-
Insurance agents & brokers	567	563	4	-
Other specified sales workers	309	306	3	-
Salesmen & sales clerks (n.e.c.)	3,706	3,703	3	-
Real estate agents & brokers	226	225	1	-
Craftsmen, foremen, & kindred workers	16,030	15,853	168	9
Bakers	183	182	-	1
Blacksmiths, forgemen, hammermen	70	70	-	-
Boilermakers	87	87	-	-
Cabinetmakers & patternmakers	185	185	-	-
Carpenters	1,219	1,214	4	1
Compositors & typesetters	251	250	1	-
Construction mach'y. workers	472	457	15	-
Electricians	655	655	-	-
Foremen (n.e.c.)	2,153	2,148	4	1
Linemen & servicemen, utility & power	327	326	1	-
Locomotive engineers	178	178	-	-
Locomotive firemen	124	124	-	-
Machinists & job setters	1,868	1,861	7	-
Masons, tile setters, stone cutters	301	300	1	-
Mechanics, repairmen-airplane	22	22	-	-
Mechanics-automobile	1,007	991	16	-
Mechanics, -radio & television	69	68	1	-
Other mechanics	2,239	2,195	43	1
Millwrights	322	322	-	-
Molders, metal	242	199	43	-
Painters, paperhangers, glaziers	658	653	5	-
Plasterers, cement finishers	162	157	5	-
Plumbers, pipe fitters	617	616	-	1
Printing craftsmen	205	205	-	-
Shoemakers, repairmen	68	63	5	-
Stationary engineers	473	472	1	-
Structural metal workers	122	122	-	-
Tailors & furriers	80	75	5	-

Table A-4

RACE & CLASS OF WORKERS (CONT'D)

	Total, 14 yrs. old and over	White	Negro	Other races
Tinsmiths, coppersmiths, sheet metal workers	365	365	-	-
Toolmakers, die makers & setters	318	318	-	-
Others	988	973	11	4
Operatives & kindred workers	18, 149	17, 715	428	6
Apprentices	539	538	1	-
Attendants, auto service	481	468	13	-
Brakemen, RR switchmen	503	502	1	-
Bus drivers	297	297	-	-
Filer, metal grinders	575	556	19	-
Furnacemen	177	161	16	-
Laundry, dry cleaners	207	165	36	6
Meat cutters, exc. packing	301	293	8	-
Mine operatives, laborers (n. e. c)	431	431	-	-
Motormen, street, subway	3	3	-	-
Painters, exc. construction	260	249	11	-
Power station operators	34	34	-	-
Sailors & deck hands	20	20	-	-
Sawyers	55	55	-	-
Spinners & weavers	9	9	-	-
Stationary firemen	325	322	3	-
Cab driver, chauffeurs	144	138	6	-
Truck drivers, deliverymen	2, 709	2, 654	55	-
Welders, flame-cutters	991	987	4	-
Others	255	250	5	-
Manufacturing-durable goods	7, 712	7, 078	134	-
Manufacturing-nondurable goods	1, 911	1, 826	85	-
Transportation, communication other utilities	189	183	6	-
Wholesale & retail trade	297	280	17	-
Other industries	184	177	7	-
Private household workers	54	43	11	-
Service workers	4, 245	3, 875	359	11
Barbers, beauticians	344	340	4	-
Janitors, porters	1, 234	997	235	2
Cooks	191	180	5	6
Elevator operators	57	52	5	-
Firemen	148	148	-	-
Guards, watchmen	586	579	7	-

Table A-4

RACE & CLASS OR WORKERS (CONT'D)

	Total, 14 yrs. old and over	White	Negro	Other races
Policemen, sheriffs, marshals	303	297	6	-
Waiters, bartenders	780	744	36	-
Others	602	538	61	3
Farm laborers, foremen	1,372	1,371	1	-
Laborers, exc. farm & mine	6,998	6,476	514	8
Fishermen & oystermen	32	32	-	-
Longshoremen & stevedores	5	2	3	-
Lumbermen, raftsmen	27	27	-	-
Others	305	242	62	1
Manufacturing-durable goods	2,178	2,031	146	1
Manufacturing-nondurable goods	1,554	1,464	80	-
Occupation not reported	720	694	26	-

Table A-4

RACE & CLASS OF WORKER (CONT'D)

MALE	Private wage & salary workers	Govern- ment workers	Self em- ployed workers	Unpaid family work- ers
EMPLOYED:	59,358	3,644	10,491	332
Professional, technical & kindred workers	3,198	899	781	4
Accountants & auditors	487	46	52	-
Architects	24	-	18	-
Artists & art teachers	61	6	6	-
Authors, editors, & reporters	120	1	7	-
Chemists	122	83	3	-
Clergymen	216	1	4	-
College personnel	84	18	1	-
Dentists	14	2	100	-
Designers & draftsmen	296	6	1	-
Engineers, aeronautical	-	1	-	-
Engineers, civil	125	89	9	-
Engineers, electrical	111	3	3	-
Engineers, mechanical	197	9	4	1
Other technical engineers	373	33	5	-
Lawyers & judges	55	27	150	-
Musicians & music teachers	78	22	14	-
Natural scientists (n.e.c.)	17	18	2	-
Pharmacists	46	3	51	-
Physicians & surgeons	57	13	209	-
Social scientists	18	3	1	-
Social, welfare, & recreation workers	20	24	-	-
Surveyors	6	11	-	-
Teachers (n.e.c.)	74	330	-	-
Technicians, medical & dental	54	6	3	-
Others	543	144	139	3
Farmers & farm managers	37	-	3,723	-
Managers, officials & pro- prietors, exc. farm	3,724	354	3,353	1
Officials & inspectors, state & local administration	-	153	-	-
Other specified	666	142	47	-
Manager, officials, & propr's. (n.e.c.) (salaried)	3,058	59	-	-
Managers, officials, & propr's. (n.e.c.) (self-employed)	-	-	3,306	1

Table A-4

RACE & CLASS OF WORKERS (CONT'D)

	Private wage & salary workers	Govern- ment workers	Self em- ployed workers	Unpaid family work- ers,
Clerical & kindred workers	4,614	722	37	2
Bookkeepers	236	7	1	-
Mail carriers		287	-	-
Other	4,384	428	36	2
Sales workers	4,242	5	552	9
Insurance agents & brokers	481	1	85	-
Real estate agents & brokers	119	-	107	-
Other specified sales workers	279	1	29	1
Salesmen & sales Clerks (n.e.c.)	3,353	3	331	9
Craftsmen, foremen, & kindred workers	14,654	332	1,040	4
Bakers	165	2	16	-
Blacksmiths, forgemen, hammermen	53	-	17	-
Boilermakers	85	1	1	-
Cabinetmakers & patternmakers	163	2	20	-
Carpenters	964	15	237	3
Compositors & typesetters	232	-	19	-
Construction mach'y. workers	454	16	2	-
Electricians	597	15	43	-
Foremen (n.e.c.)	2,118	35	-	-
Linemen & servicemen, utility & power	327	-	-	-
Locomotive engineers	177	1	-	-
Locomotive firemen	124	-	-	-
Machinists & job setters	1,847	13	8	-
Masons, tile setters, stone cutters	251	4	46	-
Mechanics, repairmen-airplane	16	6	-	-
Mechanics-automobile	886	17	104	-
Mechanics-radio & television	42	3	24	-
Other mechanics	2,043	119	76	1
Millwrights	322	-	-	-
Molders, metal	242	-	-	-
Painters, paperhangers, glaziers	451	19	188	-
Plasterers, cement finishers	134	1	27	-
Plumbers, pipe fitters	563	6	48	-
Printing craftsmen	200	-	5	-
Shoemakers, repairmen	30	1	37	-
Stationary engineers	431	41	1	-
Structural metal workers	122	-	-	-
Tailors & furriers	55	-	25	-
Tinsmiths, coppersmiths, sheet metal workers	331	3	31	-

Table A -4

RACE & CLASS OF WORKERS (CONT'D)

	Private wage & salary workers	Govern- ment workers	Self em- ployed workers	Unpaid family work- ers
Toolmakers, die makers & setters	316	-	2	-
Others	913	12	63	-
Operatives & kindred workers	17,399	236	509	5
Apprentices	537	2	-	-
Attendants, auto service	465	1	14	1
Brakemen, R R switchmen	501	2	-	-
Busdrivers	242	50	5	-
Filers, metal grinders	565	1	9	-
Furnacemen	176	-	1	-
Laundry, dry cleaners	171	5	31	-
Meat cutters, exc. packing	280	-	20	1
Mine operatives, laborers (n. e. c.)	417	2	11	1
Motormen, street, subway	2	1	-	-
Painters, exc. construction	251	-	9	-
Power station operators	30	4	-	-
Sailors & deck hands	17	3	-	-
Sawyers	51	-	4	-
Spinners & weavers	7	-	2	-
Stationary firemen	296	29	-	-
Cab drivers, chauffeurs	132	2	9	-
Truck drivers, deliverymen	2,313	88	307	1
Welders, flame cutters	966	3	22	-
Others	242	9	4	-
Manufacturing-durable goods	7,196	-	16	-
Manufacturing-nondurable goods	1,900	4	7	-
Transportation, communication, other utilities	179	9	1	-
Wholesale & retail trade	290	-	7	-
Other industries	133	20	30	1
Private household workers	53	-	-	1
Service workers	3,138	756	345	6
Barbers, beauticians	162	7	175	-
Janitors, porters	1,002	216	15	1
Cooks	178	4	9	-
Elevator operators	54	3	-	-
Firemen	5	143	-	-
Guards, watchmen	541	45	-	-
Policemen, sheriffs, marshals	45	255	3	-
Waiters, bartenders	642	3	130	5
Others	509	80	13	-

Table A-4

RACE & CLASS OF WORKERS (CONT'D)

	Private wage & salary workers	Govern- ment workers	Self em- ployed workers	Inpaid workers ers
Farm laborers, foremen	1,059	4	19	290
Laborers, exc. farm & mine	6,548	319	121	10
Fishermen & oystermen	19	-	13	-
Longshoremen & stevedores	3	2	-	-
Lumbermen, raftsmen	21	-	5	1
Others	242	25	37	1
Manufacturing-durable goods	2,176	1	1	-
Manufacturing-nondurable goods	1,542	-	-	2
Occupation not reported	692	17	11	-

Table A4-1

Major Trading Area Surrounding Peoria

County:	1950 Population	Area	Net Effective Buying Income 1953 *
Peoria	174,347	624	\$338,930,000
Tazewell	76,165	653	141,864,000
McDonough	28,199	582	38,571,000
Fulton	43,716	874	64,840,000
Mason	15,326	541	22,092,000
McLean	76,577	1173	122,799,000
Livingston	37,809	1043	56,512,000
Marshall	13,025	395	18,576,000
Stark	8,721	291	12,630,000
Knox	54,366	728	89,682,000
Warren	21,981	542	31,086,000
Woodford	21,335	537	<u>31,626,000</u>
Total:	581,567	12 count	<u>\$969,208,000</u>

* Sales Management Estimate

U. S. Department of Commerce

County Population and Area Source:

County & City Data Book,
U.S. Department of Commerce, 1952

TABLE A-5 PER CENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYED BY TYPE OF INDUSTRY
FOR THE U. S., ILLINOIS, AND PEORIA STANDARD MET-
ROPOLITAN AREAS: 1950

<u>Industry</u>	<u>U. S.</u>	<u>Illinois</u>	<u>Peoria</u>
Agriculture, forestry, & fisheries	13	7	6
Mining	2	1	1
Construction	6	5	6
Manufacturing	26	32	38
Transportation, communication, & other public utilities	8	9	7
Wholesale & retail trade	19	20	20
Finance, insurance, & real estate	3	4	3
Business & repair services	3	3	2
Personal services	6	5	5
Entertainment & recreation services	1	1	1
Professional & related services	8	8	8
Public Administration	4	4	2
Industry not reported	2	1	1

Source: Census of Population, 1950

TABLE A-6

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN THE
PEORIA AREA,¹ BY INDUSTRY AND BY SEX

	May 15, 1949		May 15, 1950		May 15, 1951	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
Total	79, 400	24, 950	83, 275	25, 575	97, 875 *	24, 200 *
Manufacturing	41, 825	6, 800	44, 650	7, 050	47, 850	8, 100
Durable goods						
Lumber and wood	500	50	400	50	750	100
Stone-clay-glass	500	100	500	100	400	225
Primary metals	2, 700	150	3, 025	150	2, 850	150
Fabricated metals	750	275	975	325	1, 050	275
Nonelectrical mach.	25, 550	3, 000	26, 800	2, 975	31, 125	4, 000
Electrical mach.	-	-	-	-	100	50
Miscellaneous mfg.	-	-	-	-	225	100
Other durable goods	700	250	1, 100	300	300	100
Nondurable goods						
Food	7, 575	1, 725	8, 650	2, 100	7, 125	1, 475
Textiles	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel	650	575	625	575	1, 000	950
Paper	950	325	1, 025	350	900	300
Printing	1, 325	325	1, 550	425	1, 425	325
Chemicals	625	25	-	-	600	50
Other nondurable goods	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	37, 575	18, 150	38, 625	18, 225	50, 025	16, 100
Mining	-	-	-	-	550	0
Construction	1, 350	25	3, 200	25	5, 500	100
Transportation	2, 100	225			4, 500	225
Communications	950	625	3, 550	900	1, 000	725
Public Utilities	1, 375	125			1, 375	125
Wholesale trade	18, 450	10, 425	19, 800	10, 900	20, 650	7, 700
Retail Trade						
Finance-insurance	2, 500	1, 525	2, 375	1, 450	2, 625	1, 575
Service	7, 400	4, 450	6, 500	3, 900	8, 000	4, 475
Government	2, 650	750	2, 600	750	5, 700	1, 100
All other	800	0	600	300	125	75

¹ Covers Peoria and Tazewell Counties

* Benchmark revised to March 15, 1950

Source: Illinois Department of Labor

(Continued)

TABLE A-6 NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN THE
PEORIA AREA,¹ BY INDUSTRY AND BY SEX

	May 15, 1952		May 15, 1953		May 15, 1954	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
					**	**
Total	97,375	23,675	95,275	22,275	86,300	24,650
Manufacturing	48,525	8,650	46,525	7,250	39,600	6,550
Durable goods						
Lumber & wood	675	75	600	100	725	100
Stone-clay-glass	375	125	400	150	450	150
Primary metals	2,750	150	2,850	150	2,750	150
Fabricated metals	850	200	900	250	900	225
Nonelectrical mchy.	32,200	3,750	30,300	3,650	23,700	3,150
Electrical mchy.	100	75	100	75	175	0
Misc. mfg.	175	100	175	100	275	150
Other durable goods	100	25	100	50	100	25
Nondurable goods						
Food	7,400	1,325	7,250	1,225	7,050	1,275
Textiles	150	125	125	50	75	25
Apparel	750	575	725	575	625	550
Paper	925	325	950	350	950	325
Printing	1,375	375	1,500	450	1,425	400
Chemicals	500	50	450	50	400	25
Other nondurable goods	100	25	100	25	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	48,850	15,025	48,750	15,025	46,700	18,100
Mining	350	0	175	0	100	0
Construction	5,200	125	5,500	175	4,800	75
Transportation	4,700	225	4,700	200	4,700	175
Communications	1,000	725	1,025	700	1,000	675
Public utilities	1,425	125	1,425	125	1,425	150
Wholesale trade	5,000	1,625	5,150	1,600	5,000	1,175
Retail trade	14,500	5,000	14,000	4,850	15,300	7,600
Finance-insurance	2,650	1,550	2,950	1,650	3,400	2,050
Service	8,200	4,475	8,000	4,550	6,100	3,950
Government	5,700	1,100	5,700	1,100	4,750	2,050
All others	125	75	125	75	125	50

**Revised Benchmark

¹
Covers Peoria and Tazewell Counties

Source: Illinois Department of Labor

Table A6-1

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS - U. S. Dep't of Commerce
Bureau of the Census

by Standard Industrial Classification Numbers

20. Food and Kindred Products
21. Tobacco Manufacturers
22. Textile Mill Products
23. Apparel and Related Products
24. Lumber and Products, except Furniture
25. Furniture and Fixtures
26. Paper and Allied Products
27. Printing and Publishing Industries
28. Chemicals and Allied Products
29. Petroleum and Coal Products
30. Rubber Products
31. Leather and Leather Products
32. Stone, Clay, and Glass Products
33. Primary Metal Industries
34. Fabricated Metal Products
35. Machinery (except electrical)
36. Electrical Machinery
37. Transportation Equipment
38. Instruments and Related Products
39. Miscellaneous Manufacturers

Table A6-2

INDUSTRIES REPRESENTED IN PEORIA

Standard Industrial
Classification No.

- 20. Food and Kindred Products
 - Meat Packing, wholesale
 - Prepared meats
 - Poultry dressing
 - Creamery butter
 - Ice cream and ices
 - Canning and preserving, except fish
 - Flour and Meal
 - Prepared animal feeds
 - Bread and other bakery products
 - Biscuits, crackers, and pretzels
 - Confectionery products
 - Bottled soft drinks
 - Malt liquors
 - Malt
 - Distilled liquors
 - Leavening compounds
 - Flavorings
 - Manufactured ice
- 21. Tobacco Manufacturers
 - Cigars
- 22. Textile Mill Products
 - Cordage and twine
- 23. Apparel and Allied Products
 - Dresses, dozen price
 - Work gloves
 - Belts
 - Canvas products
- 24. Lumber and Wood Products, except Furniture
 - Millwork plants
 - Prefabricated wood products
 - Cooperage
- 25. Furniture and Fixtures
 - Mattresses and bedsprings
 - Partitions and fixtures
 - Window and door screens
 - Venetian blinds

Table A6-2 (cont'd)

- 26. Paper and Allied Products
 - Paper coating and glazing
 - Paper bags
 - Paperboard boxes
 - Fiber tubes, cans, drums, etc.
- 27. Printing and Publishing
 - Newspapers
 - Books
 - Miscellaneous publishing
 - Commercial printing
 - Lithographing
 - Bookbinding
 - Typesetting
 - Engraving and plate printing
 - Photo engraving
- 28. Chemicals and Allied Products
 - Alkalies and chlorine
 - Explosives
 - Botanical products
 - Medicinal chemicals
 - Pharmaceutical preparations
 - Cleaning and polishing preparations
 - Paints and varnishes
 - Fertilizers
 - Greases and tallow
 - Compressed and liquefied gas
 - Insecticides and fungicides
- 29. Products of Petroleum and Coal
 - Roofing
 - Lubricants
- 31. Leather and Leather Products
 - Luggage
 - Saddlery, harnesses, and whips
- 32. Stone, Clay, and Glass Products
 - Brick and hollow tile
 - Sewer pipe
 - Concrete products
 - Cut stone and stone products
 - Minerals: ground or treated
- 33. Primary Metal Industries
 - Grey iron foundries
 - Malleable iron foundries
 - Secondary non-ferrous metals
 - Wire drawing
 - Steel works and rolling mills

Table A6-2 (cont d)

- 34 Fabricated Metal Products
 - Hand tools
 - Oil burners
 - Heating and cooking apparatus
 - Structural and ornamental products
 - Sheet metal work
 - Metal stampings
 - Plating and polishing
 - Nails and spikes
 - Wirework
- 35. Machinery
 - Internal combustion engines
 - Tractors
 - Farm machinery
 - Construction and mixing machines
 - Metalworking machinery
 - Cutting tools
 - Pumps and compressors
 - Conveyors
 - Industrial trucks and tractors
 - Mechanical stokers
 - Domestic laundry
 - Laundry and dry cleaning equipment
 - Valves and fittings
 - Machine shops
- 36 Electrical Equipment
 - Electrical measuring instruments
 - Electrical welding apparatus
 - Radios
 - Storage batteries
- 37 Transportation Equipment
 - Truck bodies
 - Automobile trailers
 - Truck trailers
- 39. Miscellaneous manufacturers
 - Sporting goods
 - Hand stamps and stencils
 - Buttons
 - Plastic products
 - Signs and advertising displays
 - Models and patterns (except paper)

Table A6-3

INDUSTRIES NOT REPRESENTED IN PEORIA

- 20. Food and Kindred Products
 - Pickles and sauces
 - Shortening and cooking oils
 - Oleomargarine
 - Flavorings
 - Vinegar and cider
 - Liquid, frozen, and dry eggs
 - Concentrated milk
 - Natural cheese
 - Canned sea foods
 - Cured fish
 - Frozen foods
 - Chocolate and cocoa
 - Chewing gum
- 21. Tobacco Manufacturers
 - Cigarettes
 - Chewing and smoking tobacco
 - Tobacco stemming and redrying
- 22. Textile Mill Products
 - Textile mill products, except twine
- 23. Apparel and Related Products
 - Men's and boys' suits and clothes
 - Men's and boys' furnishings
 - Men's dress shirts and nightwear
 - Men's and boys' neckwear
 - Men's and boys' cloth hats and caps
 - Separate trousers
 - Women's and misses' outerwear
 - Blouses and waists
 - Dresses, unit price
 - Women's suits and coats
 - Women's and children's undergarments
 - Women's and children's underwear
 - Corsets and allied garments
 - Millinery
 - Children's outerwear
 - Fur goods
 - Miscellaneous apparel and accessories
 - Leather and sheep lined clothing
 - Miscellaneous fabricated textiles
 - Curtains and draperies
 - Housefurnishings
 - Textile bags
 - Canvas products
 - Trimmings and art goods
 - Embroideries, shiffl machine, or other

Table A6-3 (cont'd)

24. Lumber and Wood Products (except furniture)
 - Veneer mills
 - Shingle mills
 - Cooperage stock mills
 - Excelsior mills
 - Plywood plants
 - Fruit and vegetable baskets
 - Rattan and willow ware
 - Cigar boxes
 - Wooden boxes (except cigar boxes)
 - Wood preserving
 - Lasts and related products
 - Mirror and picture frames
 - Wood products
 - Lumber and timber basic products
25. Furniture and Fixtures
 - Household furniture, upholstered
 - Wood house furniture, except upholstered
 - Reed and rattan furniture
 - Metal house furniture, except upholstered
 - Wood office furniture
 - Metal office furniture
 - Public building furniture
 - Professional furniture
 - Window shades
 - Restaurant furniture
26. Paper and Allied Products
 - Pulp mills
 - Envelopes
 - Paper and paperboard mills
 - Die-cut paper and board
 - Wallpaper
 - Pulp goods, pressed and molded
 - Converted paper products
27. Printing, Publishing, etc.
 - Periodicals
 - Greeting cards
 - Blank book and paper ruling
 - Loose leaf binders and devices
 - Electrotyping and stereotyping
28. Chemicals and Allied Products
 - Cyclic crudes
 - Plastic materials
 - Synthetic rubber
 - Synthetic fibers
 - Biological products

Table A6-3 (cont'd)

Soap and glycerin
Inorganic color pigments
Whiting and fillers
Hardwood distillation
Softwood distillation
Gun naval stores, steam distilled
Natural tanning and dyeing materials
Cottonseed oil mills
Linseed oil mills
Soybean oil mills
Vegetable oil mills
Marine animal oils
Fatty acids
Printing inks
Essential oils
Toilet preparations
Glue and gelatin
Carbon black
Salt

29. Products of Petroleum and Coal

Petroleum refining
Beehive coke ovens
Byproduct coke ovens
Paving mixtures and blocks
Fuel briquets and packaged fuel

30. Rubber Products

Tires and inner tubes
Rubber footwear
Reclaimed rubber
Rubber industries

31. Leather and Leather Products

Leather tanning and finishing
Industrial belting
Footwear cut stock
Footwear
House slippers
Dress gloves
Leather work gloves
Handbags and purses
Small leather goods

32. Stone, Glass, Clay

Flat glass
Glass containers
Pressed and blown glassware
Products of purchased glass
Cement, hydraulic
Floor and wall tile
Clay refractories

Table A6-3 (cont'd)

Vitreous plumbing fixtures
Vitreous china food utensils
Earthenware food utensils
Porcelain electrical supplies
China decorating
Pottery products
Gypsum products
Lime and products
Mineral wool
Abrasive products
Asbestos products
Gaskets and asbestos insulation
Graphite; ground or blended
Statuary and art goods

33. Primary Metal Industries

Blast furnaces
Electrometallurgical products
Steel foundries
Primary copper
Primary lead
Primary zinc
Primary aluminum
Primary nonferrous
Nonferrous rolling and drawing
Iron and steel forgings

34. Fabricated Metal Products

Tin cans, etc.
Cutlery
Edge Tools
Files
Hand saws and blades
Metal plumbing fixtures
Metal doors, sash, and trim
Boiler shop products
Vitreous-enameled products
Enameling and laquering
Galvanizing
Engraving on metal
Lighting fixtures
Metal barrels
Steel springs
Safes and vaults
Screw machine products
Collapsible tubes
Metal foil

35. Machinery

Steam engines and turbines
Oil field machinery and tools
Machine tools

Table A6-3 (continued)

- Textile machinery
- Woodworking machinery
- Paper industries machinery
- Printing trades machinery
- Elevators and escalators
- Blowers and fans
- Power - transmission equipment
- Industrial furnaces and oven
- Computing and related machines
- Typewriters
- Scales and balances
- Sewing machines
- Vacuum cleaners
- Measuring and dispensing pumps
- Fabricated pipes and fittings
- Ball and roller bearings

36. Electrical Equipment

- Wiring devices and supplies
- Graphite & carbon products for electrical industries
- Motors and generators
- Transformers
- Electrical Control apparatus
- Electrical appliances
- Insulated wire and cable
- Engine electrical equipment
- Electric lamps
- Phonograph records
- Telephone and telegraph equipment
- Communications equipment

37. Transportation Equipment

- Motor vehicles and parts
- Truck trailers
- Aircraft
- Aircraft engines
- Aircraft propellers
- Ship building
- Boat building and repairing
- Locomotives and parts
- Railroads and street cars
- Motorcycles and bicycles

38. Instruments and Related Products

- Scientific instruments
- Mechanical measuring devices
- Optical instruments and lenses
- Medical equipment and supplies

Table A6-3 (cont'd)

Ophthalmic articles
Photographic equipment
Watches and clocks
Watchcases

39. Miscellaneous

Jewelry and silverware
Musical instruments
Fireworks and pyrotechnics
Lamp shades
Soda Fountain and bar equipment
Tobacco pipes
Beauty and barber shop equipment
Morticians' goods
Jewelry and instrument cases
Small arms
Small arms ammunition

Table A6-4

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH FROM 1859 to 1947

Peoria Standard Metropolitan Area:

	No. of Establish- ments	No. of Em- ployees	Value of Product	Value Added	Wages
1860	133	1,620	5,458,401	1,978,974	596,680
1880	560	5,242	17,120,280	3,797,715	1,933,322
1900	1255	11,329	62,307,358	n. a.	5,478,541
1919	383	12,304	112,292,603	42,519,171	13,684,179
1929	268	14,773	182,177,556	82,024,344	20,143,192
1939	283	18,960	173,665,824	85,332,514	28,113,723
1947	273	42,511	n. a.	280,670,000	123,726,000

Illinois:

1859	4,268	22,968	57,580,000	n. a.	7,637,000
1879	14,549	135,791	414,864,000	n. a.	57,429,000
1904	14,921	379,436	1,410,000,000	570,000	208,405,000
1914	18,388	506,943	2,247,000,000	907,000	340,910,000
1919	18,593	653,114	5,425,000,000	1,936,000,000	801,087,000
1929	15,333	691,555	6,282,000,000	2,930,000,000	1,024,870,235
1939	12,980	596,476	4,794,860,733	2,201,596,166	750,239,085
1947	15,988	1,184,800	n. a.	6,680,137,000	3,585,093,000

Nations:

1859	140,433	1,311,246	373,378,966	1,885,861,676	854,256,584
1879	253,852	2,732,595	947,953,795	5,369,579,191	1,972,755,642
1904	216,180	5,463,383	2,510,444,953	4,793,902,563	6,293,694,753
1914	272,518	7,023,685	4,067,718,740	24,216,514,573	9,857,579,559
* 1919	214,383	9,000,054	10,461,736,859	62,041,795,316	24,809,092,926
1929	210,959	8,838,743	11,620,973,254	70,434,863,443	31,885,283,711
1939	184,230	9,527,306	12,701,102,000	56,343,024,800	24,682,918,119
1947	240,881	14,294,304	n. a.	74,425,825,000	39,689,527,000

*revised figures, should read as follows:

290,105 - 9,096,372 - 10,533,400,340 - 62,418,078,773 - 25,041,698,490

n. a. - not available

Source: Census of Manufacturers for years listed above

Table A6-5

COMPARISON OF IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES 1859 - 1947

From: Census of Population, 1860; Manufacturers
and Census of Manufactures, 1947

	% of Total Employment	% of Total Value Added
1859		
Distilling and Brewing	20.8	31.8
Agricultural Implements	11.6	19.1
Meat Packing	9.5	6.6
Carriages	6.4	4.1
Flour, Meal, Corn Products	5.5	7.7
Furniture	4.6	3.9
All others	41.4	26.3
Total	99.8	99.5
1947		
Machinery	57.5	39.7
Distilling and Brewing	12.1	28.8
Primary Metal Industry	6.19	(d)
Printing and Publishing	3.26	2.46
Fabricated Metal Products	2.3	2.12
Paper and Allied Products	2.16	1.77
All other	15.95	

(d) - deleted to avoid disclosing individual industry figures

Table A6-6

PERCENT OF EMPLOYMENT PROVIDED BY MANUFACTURING

	Total Employed	Employed in Manufacturing	% of Employment in Manufacturing
United States	59,071,655	14,294,309	24 .
Illinois	3,729,000	1,136,000	32
Peoria SMA	104,977	38,528	38.2
Decatur, Ill.			26.5
Springfield, Ill.			19.9
Rockford, Ill.			49.8
Chicago, Ill.			37.4

From: Census of Population, 1950

Table A6-7

DEPENDENCE UPON DURABLE GOODS

% of Manufacturing Employment Utilized in the
Manufacture of Durable Goods

Peoria	68.7
Tri Cities	84
Rockford, Ill.	85.9
State of Illinois	61.6
South Bend, Ind.	76
Fort Wayne, Ind.	77
Cincinnati, Ohio.	54

Source: Census of Population, 1950

Table A6-8

PAYROLL PROVIDED BY INDUSTRIES

Peoria Standard Metropolitan Area - 1947

Total Industrial Payroll	\$123,726,000	
	Payroll by Industry	% of Industrial Payroll
Food and Kindred Products	\$26,356,000	21.25%
Distilling	14,406,000	11.6
Tobacco Manufactures	(d)	
Textile Mill Products	(d)	
Apparel & Related Products	(d)	
Lumber & Products	1,588,000	1.2
Furniture & Fixtures	113,000	.09
Paper & Allied Products	2,609,000	2.1
Printing & Publishing	4,267,000	3.4
Chemicals & Allied Products	(d)	
Petroleum & Coal Products	(d)	
Rubber Products	(d)	
Leather & Products	(d)	
Stone, Clay, Glass Products	760,000	.6
Primary Metal Industries	(d)	
Fabricated Metal Products	2,716,000	2.1
Machinery	70,646,000	57.1
Electrical Machinery	313,000	.2
Transportation	(d)	
Instruments & Related Products	(d)	
Miscellaneous Manufactures	381,000	.3

(d) - Deleted by census to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.

Source: Census of Manufacturers for 1947.

Table A6-9

BREAKDOWN OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY - P.S.M.A. *

Employment	Male 73,909	Female 26,772	Total 100,681	% of Manuf. Employment
Manufacturing Employment	31,796	6,732	38,528	
Furniture, lumber, & wood products	380	61	441	1.1
Primary metals	1,931	165	2,096	5.4
Fabricated metal	1,171	237	1,408	3.6
Machinery	18,621	2,727	21,348	55.4
Electrical machinery, equipment, supplies	135	32	167	1.2
Motor vehicles, equip.	102	24	126	.3
Transportation	20	2	22	.06
Other durables	470	204	674	1.74
Food & kindred products	6,135	1,790	7,925	20.56
Textile mill products	63	32	95	.24
Apparel & fabricated textile products	116	586	702	1.82
Printing, publishing	1,192	408	1,600	4.15
Chemicals	613	81	694	1.8
Other nondurables	676	337	1,013	2.62
Not specified	171	46	217	.5
Labor Force	77,052	27,831	104,883	

* - Peoria Standard Metropolitan Area

Source: Census of Population, 1950

Table A6-10

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS IN EACH INDUSTRY

	Peoria County No. Estab- lish- ments	Tazewell County, No. Estab- lish- ments	PSMA No. Estab- lish- ments	PSMA % of Total No. Estab- lish- ments
Food and Kindred				
Products	63	11	74	26.6
Distilling			9	3.2
Tobacco Manufacturers	1	1	2	.7
Textile Mill Products	1		1	.3
Apparel and Related				
Products	5	1	6	2.1
Lumber and Products	11	2	13	4.6
Furniture & Fixtures	5	1	6	2.1
Paper & Allied Products	8	1	9	3.2
Printing & Publishing				
Industries	43	7	50	17.9
Chemicals & Allied				
Products	11	1	12	4.3
Petroleum & Coal				
Products				
Rubber Products				
Leather and Products	1		1	.3
Stone, Clay, & Glass				
Products	12	10	22	7.9
Primary Metal Industries	8	3	11	3.9
Fabricated Metal				
Products	18	3	21	7.5
Machinery	15	14	29	10.4
Electrical Machinery	4		4	1.4
Transportation Equipment	1	3	4	1.4
Instruments & Related				
Products	4		4	1.4
Miscellaneous				
Manufactures	8	1	9	3.2

Source: 1947 Census of Manufacturers, Vol. II.

Table A6-11

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY IN PEORIA
AND IN SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

	No. of Employ- ees In Peoria SMA	% of Total No. of Manufac. Employees In Peoria SMA	No. of Employ- ees in South Bend SMA	% of Total No. of Manufac. Employees in South Bend SMA
Food and Kindred Products	9,246	21.65%	1,492	3.38%
Distilling	5,172	12.1	n. a.	n. a.
Tobacco Manufacturers	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Textile Mill Products	(d)	(d)	923	2.19
Apparel & Related Products	585	1.38	1,930	4.37
Lumber and Products	558	1.31	256	.578
Furniture and Fixtures	53	.125	1,450	3.28
Paper and Allied Products	920	2.16	374	.845
Printing & Publishing				
Industries	1,398	3.28	624	1.41
Chemicals & Allied Products	748	1.75	264	.598
Petroleum & Coal Products			(d)	(d)
Rubber Products			(d)	(d)
Leather and Products	(d)	(d)		
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	302	.71	66	.149
Primary Metal Industries	2,631	6.18	401	.91
Fabricated Metal Products	973	2.3	731	1.65
Machinery	24,507	57.5	6,993	15.8
Electrical Machinery	134	.32	313	.709
Transportation Equipment	143	.335	21,639	49.0
Instruments & Related				
Products	19	.045	(d)	
Miscellaneous Manufacturers	157	.37	654	1.48
	42,511	100.00%	44,139	100.00%

Peoria Standard Metropolitan Area

Working Force - 104,977

Employment in Industry - 42,511

Percentage of Employment in Industry - 40.5%

(d) - Deleted to avoid giving figures for individual industries.

n. a. - not available.

Source: 1947 Census of Manufacturers, Vol. II.

Table A6-12

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY IN STATE AND NATION

	Illinois		U. S.	
	No. of Em- ployees in Industry	% of Total Manu. Employment	No. of Employees	% of Total Manu. Employment
Total	1,185,000		14,294,000	
Food and Kindred				
Products	138,937	11.7	1,442,000	10
Distilling	10,160	.857		
Tobacco Manufacturers	808	.06	112,000	.7
Textile Mill Products	10,716	.9	1,233,000	8.6
Apparel and Related				
Products	60,187	5.0	1,082,000	7.5
Lumber and Products	12,764	1.0	636,000	4.4
Furniture & Fixtures	29,833	2.5	322,000	2.2
Paper & Allied Products	38,129	2.3	450,000	3.1
Printing & Publishing				
Industries	91,421	7.7	715,000	5.0
Chemicals & Allied				
Products	46,313	8.1	632,000	4.42
Petroleum & Coal				
Products	17,051	1.4	212,000	1.48
Rubber Products	5,279	.445	259,000	1.81
Leather & Products	28,729	2.4	383,000	2.67
Stone, Clay, & Glass				
Products	30,705	2.5	462,000	3.23
Machinery	217,083	18.3	1,543,000	10.8
Electrical Machinery	128,649	10.8	801,000	5.6
Transportation Equipment	46,251	3.9	1,182,000	8.26
Instruments & Related				
Products	30,978	2.6	232,000	1.62
Primary Metal Industries	101,821	8.5	1,157,000	8.09
Fabricated Metal				
Products	116,642	9.8	971,000	6.79
Miscellaneous				
Manufacturers	42,569	3.5	464,000	3.24
Others	6,087	.5		

Source: 1947 Census of Manufacturers

Table A6-13

DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRY

No. Employees	Peoria SMA		State of Ill.	
	No. Establish.	% of Total	No. Est.	% of Total
1-4	80	28.8	4,339	27.2
5-9	36	12.95	2,723	17
10-19	46	16.5	2,534	15.8
20-49	46	16.5	2,877	18
50-99	32	11.5	1,431	8.95
100-249	17	6.12	1,209	7.55
250-499	10	3.6	459	2.87
500-999	5	1.8	255	1.6
1000-2499	5	1.8	118	.74
2500 or more	1	.36	43	.27
Total	278		15,988	

Source: 1947 Census of Manufacturers.

Note: Pages 571 - 583 reserved for future additions to Appendix.

TABLE A-8

Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Building Trades

PEORIA, ILLINOIS

July 1, 1952 and July 1, 1953

(Hours are the same for both years unless otherwise indicated)

Trade or Occupation	July 1		Hours
	1952	July 1, 1953	
	Rate per Hour	Rate per Hour	per Week
<u>Journeyman</u>			
Asbestos workers	\$2.950	\$3.100	40
Boilermakers	2.875	3.000	40
Bricklayers	3.100	3.250	40
Carpenters	2.708	2.860	40
Floor layers	2.708	2.860	40
Bridge and wharf	2.708	2.860	40
Millwright	2.708	2.860	40
Cement Finishers	2.763	2.918	40
Electricians (inside wiremen)	2.800	3.000	40
Elevator constructors	2.830	3.050	40
Engineers-Power equipment operators:			
Building construction:			
Heavy equipment:			
Cranes	2.750	3.000	40
Derricks	2.750	3.000	40
Bulldozers	2.750	3.000	40
Medium equipment:			
Hoists, 2 drum	2.475	2.725	40
Mixers, 27E and larger	2.750	3.000	40
Air compressors (2)	2.200	2.450	40
Light equipment:			
Pumps	1.980	2.230	40
Mixers, 3 bag	1.980	2.230	40
Hoists, 1 drum	2.200	2.450	40
Heavy Construction:			
Heavy equipment:			
Cranes	2.750	3.000	40
Scoops	2.750	3.000	40
Bulldozers	2.750	3.000	40
Medium equipment:			
Paving Mixers	2.750	3.000	40
Motor-patrols	2.750	3.000	40
Pile drivers	2.750	3.000	40
Light equipment:			
Air compressors	1.980	2.230	40
Mixers, 3 bag and under	1.980	2.230	40

Table A-8 Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Building Trades

PEORIA, ILLINOIS

July 1, 1952 and July 1, 1953

(Hours are the same for both years unless otherwise indicated)

Trade or Occupation	July 1		
	1952	July 1, 1953	
	Rate per Hour	Rate per Hour	Hours per Week

Journeyman--Continued

Glaziers	\$2.475	\$2.600	40
Lathers	2.750	2.900	40
Machinists	2.650	2.900	40
Marble setters	2.983	3.150	40
Mosaic and terrazza workers	2.983	3.150	40
Painters	2.425	2.525	40
Swing stage, spray	2.675	2.775	40
Paperhangers	2.425	2.525	40
Plasterers	3.040	3.140	40
Plumbers	2.750	3.000	40
Rodmen	2.845	3.000	40
Roofers, composition	2.583	2.735	40
Roofers, slate and tile	2.583	2.735	40
Sheet-metal workers	2.708 ^{1/}	2.850	40
Sign Painters	2.500	2.675	40
Steam fitters	2.750	3.000	40
Structural-iron workers	2.845	3.000	40
Tile layers	2.983	3.150	40

Helpers and Laborers

Bricklayers' tenders	2.020	2.175	40
Building laborers	2.020	2.175	40
Elevator constructor's helpers	1.980	2.130	40
Marble setters' helpers	2.000	2.200	40
Plasterers' helpers	2.145	2.300	40
Mortar mixers	2.020	2.175	40
Terrazza workers' helpers	2.250	2.450	40
Base-machine operators	2.250	2.450	40
Tile Layers' helpers	2.000	2.200	40

^{1/} Hourly rate \$2.900 effective October 1, 1953

Source: United States Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE A-9

Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Printing Trades

PEORIA, ILLINOIS

July 1, 1952 and July 1, 1953

(Hours are the same for both years unless otherwise indicated)

Trade or Occupation	July 1		
	1952	July 1, 1953	
	Rate per Hour	Rate per Hour	Hours per Week
Book and Job			
Compositors, hand	\$2.355	\$2.450	40
Electrotypers	2.580	2.580	37½
Machine operators	2.355	2.450	40
Machine tenders (machinists)	2.355	2.450	40
Mailers	2.442	2.552	37½
Photoengravers	2.533	2.533	37½
Press assistants and feeders:			
Cylinder	2.090	2.070	40
Offset	1.850	1.930	40
Platen	1.815	1.885	40
Pressmen, cylinder	2.270	2.365	40
Pressmen, offset press size to 36 in.....	2.270	2.365	40
Press size over 36 in.....	2.370	2.465	40
Pressmen, platen	2.135	2.220	40
Stereotypers	2.771	2.860	37½
Newspaper			
Compositors, hand--day work	2.535	2.619	38½
Compositors, hand--night work	2.750	2.837	38½
Machine operators--day work	2.535	2.619	38½
Machine operators--night work.....	2.750	2.837	38½
Machine tenders (machinists) day work.....	2.535	2.619	38½
Machine tenders (machinists) night work	2.750	2.837	38½
Mailers--day work	2.195	2.299	38-1/3
Mailers--night work	2.412	2.519	37½
Photo engravers--day work	2.625	2.900	40
Photo engravers--night work	2.877	3.180	36½
Pressmen, web presses--day work:			
Agreement A	2.600	2.619	38-1/3
Agreement B	2.643	2.742	37½
Pressmen, web presses--night work:			
Agreement A	2.862	2.882	37½
Agreement B	2.768	2.866	37½
Pressmen-in-charge--day work:			
Agreement A	2.731	2.817	38-1/3
Agreement B.....	2.860	2.960	37½

Table A-9 Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Printing Trades

PEORIA, ILLINOIS -- Continued
 July 1, 1952 and July 1, 1953

(Hours are the same for both years unless otherwise indicated)

Trade or Occupation	July 1, 1952	July 1, 1953	
	Rate	Rate	Hours
	per Hour	Per Hour	per Week
Newspaper -- Continued			
Pressmen-in-charge---night work:			
Agreement A	\$2.996	\$3.082	37-1/2
Agreement B	2.993	3.092	37-1/2
Stereotypers -- day work	2.594	2.677	37-1/2
Stereotypers -- night work	2.977	3.089	32-1/2

Source: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE A-10

Union Scales of Wages and Hours for Motor Truck Drivers and Helpers

PEORIA, ILLINOIS

July 1, 1952 and July 1, 1953

(Hours are the same for both years unless otherwise indicated)

Trade or Occupation	July 1 1952	July 1, 1953	
	Rate per Hour	Rate per Hour	Hours per Week
Acetylene	\$1.650	\$1.800	40
Armored car	1.450	1.550	40
Bakery:			
Cracker and cooky	1.430	1.550	48
Yeast	1.613	1.725	45
Beer:			
Agreement A	1.825	1.925	40
Helpers	1.715	1.815	40
Agreement B	1.775	1.775	40
Helpers	1.650	1.650	40
Building:			
Building and Road construction:			
Concrete-mixer truck, 3 cu. yd. and under ...	2.050	2.150	40
Concrete-mixer truck, over 3 cu. yd.	2.150	2.300	40
4-wheel truck, 5 cu. yd. and under	2.050	2.150	40
4-wheel truck, over 5 cu. yd.	2.050	2.150	40
4-wheel service truck	2.150	2.150	40
6-wheel truck, 8 cu. yd. and under	2.200	2.350	40
6-wheel truck, over 8 cu. yd.	2.300	2.450	40
Dump truck, 10-16 cu. yd., including tractor truck	2.650	2.800	40
Koehrings and sim. dumpsters 10 cu. yds. and under	2.400	2.550	40
Carry-all and winch truck	2.300	2.450	40
Oil distributor (front and rear)	2.300	2.450	40
Tandem and semitrailer	2.150	2.300	40
Construction:			
Frame trucks used for transport purposes			
Driver	2.200	2.350	40
2-3 ⁴ E Batches or less Batch truck drivers	2.050	2.150	40
Over 2-3 ⁴ E drivers	2.200	2.350	40
Pole Trailers	2.350	2.500	40
Material	1.550	1.700	40
Concrete-mixer truck	1.750	1.900	40
Lumber	1.550	1.700	40
Coal	1.750	2.150	<u>1</u> /40
Department store	1.485	1.648	44
Helpers	1.375	1.508	44
Distillery:			
Agreement A	1.925	2.025	40
Agreement B	1.805	1.845	40

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE A-11

Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Bakery Trades

PEORIA, ILLINOIS

July 1, 1952 and July 1, 1953

(Hours are the same for both years unless otherwise indicated)

Trade or Occupation	July 1, 1952	July 1, 1953	
	Rate per Hour	Rate per Hour	Hours per Week
Bread and cake---Hand shops:			
Foremen	\$1.490	1/ \$1.490	48
Ovenmen	1.365	1/ 1.365	48
Benchmen	1.302	1/ 1.302	48
Hand icers (women) .....	.955	1/ .955	48
Bread and cake -- Machine shops:			
Foremen	1.850	// 1.930	40
Ovenmen, spongers, oven loaders and dumpers, ingredients men	1.720	1.800	40
Benchmen, machine operators, dividermen, molders, roll-machine operators, twisters, bread panners	1.650	1.730	40
Shipping clerks	1.450	1.530	40
Men workers:			
Wrapping-machine set-up operators	1.450	1.530	40
Bake-shop helpers	1.330	1.410	40
Wrapping-machine feeders and take-off men	1.280	1.360	40
Wrappers	1.270	1.350	40
Hand wrappers (women)	1.220	1.300	40

1/ Old rate used: Negotiations were under way when data were gathered.

Source: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE A 10

Union Scales of Wages and Hours for Motortruck Drivers and Helpers

PEORIA, ILLINOIS--Continued
July 1, 1952 and July 1, 1953

(Hours are the same for both years unless other indicated)

Trade or Occupation	July 1, 1952	July 1, 1953	
	Rate per Hour	Rate per Hour	Hours per Week
Distillery--Continued			
Agreement B--Continued			
Helpers	\$1.705	\$1.745	40
Electrical supply	1.530	1.750	40
Flour milling	1.495	1.570	40
General--Freight:			
City	1.670	1.780	45
Helpers	1.610	1.660	45
Grocery:			
Chain Store	1.675	1.800	48
Wholesale	1.500	1.600	40
Hardware:			
Heavy	1.640	1.750	40
Ice:			
Supply.....	1.240	1.310	40
Helpers	1.190	1.260	40
Laundry--Linen and towel	1.450	1.530	40
Meat--Packing house	1.650	1.690	40
Milk	1.500	1.675	40
Newspaper	1.770	1.815	40
Oil:			
Agreement A.....	1.863	1.945	40
Agreement B.....	1.829	1.916	40
Agreement C	1.614	1.710	40
Agreement D	1.700	1.945	40
Paint and Glass	1.550	1.650	40
Produce	1.500	1.600	40
Railway Express	1.668	1.668	40
Part-time drivers	1.687	1.687	40

1/ 48 hour week on July 1, 1952.

Source: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE A-12

LABOR TURNOVER RATES AT REPORTING ESTABLISHMENTS IN PEORIA AREA¹

	<u>April 1949</u>		<u>April 1950</u>	
	<u>Accessions</u>	<u>Separations</u>	<u>Accessions</u>	<u>Separations</u>
Manufacturing:	3.3	2.9	-	-
Food	6.8	3.7	5.6	4.3
Apparel	2.6	3.5	5.8	4.3
Lumber-wood	2.0	6.6	7.4	5.5
Paper	3.6	3.0	3.5	1.9
Printing	1.6	2.3	0.7	1.5
Primary metals	1.6	4.3	2.3	9.7
Machinery	2.7	2.5	4.3	1.8
Fabricated metals	-	-	9.2	5.1
Stone-clay-glass	-	-	2.5	5.3
Non-manufacturing	4.8	5.4	-	-
Trade	4.8	5.1	1.6	2.3
Service	6.4	5.9	3.9	2.7
Communications	2.3	3.3	1.2	2.5
Public utilities	1.6	1.4	4.2	0.6
Transportation	-	-	3.3	1.0

¹This area includes Peoria and Tazewell Counties.

Source: Illinois Department of Labor

TABLE A13 EMPLOYMENT AND TURNOVER RATES IN THE DAVENPORT-ROCK ISLAND-MOLINE AREA
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

	Estimated Non-Farm Employment	Turnover Rates at Reporting Firms				
		April 1948 ¹	April 1949 ²	April 1950 ³		
		Access- sions	Separate- tions	Access- sions	Separate- tions	Access- sions
May 15, 1948 ¹						
Total	90,600	-	-	3.2	3.9	3.4
Manufacturing	45,325	7.3	7.6	3.2	3.9	3.7
Ordinance	3,000	4.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	3.3
Food	3,325	16.5	12.3	-	-	2.5
Textiles and apparel	950	11.0	10.4	10.9	7.6	0.0
Lumber & Furniture	1,450	4.3	6.2	-	-	-
Paper	300	0.0	7.8	-	-	-
Printing	1,200	4.9	5.2	-	-	1.7
Chemicals	175	11.1	11.1	-	-	-
Rubber	1,400	7.3	5.7	0.8	6.8	27.1
Stone-clay-glass	400	4.8	3.2	-	-	-
Primary metals	2,800	5.1	8.2	-	-	4.6
Fabricated metals	750	4.2	4.2	3.2	9.3	10.3
Non-Electrical Machinery	27,200	7.5	7.9	3.6	3.9	2.5
Electrical Machinery	875	2.1	5.1	2.1	4.5	8.7
Transportation Equipment	625	5.1	2.4	-	-	-
Prof. & sc. Instruments	575	1.3	21.9	-	-	-
Misc. Mfg.	300	7.2	7.6	-	-	34.0
						17.0

¹Includes Mercer and Rock Island Counties, Illinois; and Scott County, Iowa

²Includes Mercer and Rock Island Counties, Illinois only.

³Covers Rock Island County only

SOURCE: Illinois Department of Labor

TABLE A14 EMPLOYMENT AND TURNOVER RATES IN THE DAVENPORT-ROCK ISLAND-MOLINE AREA (cont'd.)
NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

	Estimated Non-farm Employment	Turnover Rates at Reporting Firms					
		April 1948 ¹	April 1949 ²	April 1950 ³			
		Access- sions	Separate- tions	Access- sions	Separate- tions	Access- sions	Separate- tions
May 15, 1948 ¹							
Non-Manufacturing	45,275	10.9	9.5	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.0
Mining	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	5,500	38.0	26.9	-	-	-	-
Transportation	5,150	6.6	6.3	-	-	-	-
Communications	1,025	2.7	3.0	-	-	-	-
Public Utilities	1,000	14.0	5.1	-	-	-	-
Trade	16,800	2.8	2.2	5.2	6.1	5.1	4.0
Finance-Insurance	2,500	3.2	4.9	1.9	1.9	-	-
Service	11,300	17.6	17.8	-	-	4.9	4.9
Government	1,900	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹Includes Mercer and Rock Island Counties, Illinois; and Scott County, Iowa

²Includes Mercer and Rock Island Counties, Illinois only

³Covers Rock Island County only

SOURCE: Illinois Department of Labor

TABLE I - A16 - 1

GENERAL REVENUE - CITY OF PEORIA

By Source

In Thousands of Dollars

<u>Year</u>	<u>City & State</u>	<u>Tax Revenue</u>		
		<u>Total General Revenue</u>	<u>Property Tax Revenue</u>	<u>Sales & Gross Receipts</u>
1943	Peoria, Illinois	2,182	1,637	18
1952		4,611	2,529	155
	% of change	211	155	1,160
1943	Evansville, Indiana	1,989	1,144	--
1952		4,328	2,620	--
	% of change	217	229	160
1943	South Bend, Indiana	1,688	1,235	--
1952		4,473	3,360	--
	% of change	265	273	467
1943	Des Moines, Iowa	3,591	2,671	20
1952		7,705	4,907	206
	% of change	215	184	1,030
1943	Davenport, Iowa	1,307	1,051	--
1952		3,294	1,980	--
	% of change	252	189	371
1943	Rockford, Illinois	1,303	803	10
1952		3,387	1,646	130
	% of change	260	205	1,300

SOURCE: Bureau of the Census, Compendium of City Government Finances, 1943-1952.

TABLE A15 EMPLOYMENT AND TURNOVER RATES IN THE ROCKFORD LABOR MARKET AREA¹
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

	Estimated Non-farm			Turnover Rates at Reporting Firms			
	Employment			April 1949		April 1950	
	May 15, 1948	May 15, 1949	May 15, 1950	Access- sions	Separa- tions	Access- sions	Separa- tions
Total	66,350	64,250	62,350	2.0	3.8	-	-
Manufacturing	37,425	36,225	37,475	2.0	3.7	-	-
Ordnance	-	25	0	-	-	-	-
Food	-	900	975	2.4	30.5	-	-
Textiles-apparel	1,300	1,525	1,450	4.5	8.7	3.7	3.9
Lumber and wood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
products	-	125	125	-	-	-	-
Furniture & fixtures	2,300	1,800	2,575	5.9	15.2	15.4	13.9
Paper	-	350	350	3.3	1.6	-	-
Printing	-	600	500	-	-	-	-
Leather	-	150	150	-	-	6.6	7.5
Stone-clay-glass	-	200	150	-	-	-	-
Primary metals	2,150	1,600	1,525	1.1	2.4	4.5	3.6
Fabricated metals	10,925	9,875	12,000	1.5	1.9	7.0	4.0
Non-electrical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery	14,500	15,950	14,100	2.3	2.6	3.1	4.6
Electrical Mch'y.	-	-	300	-	-	1.8	0.5
Transportation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equipment	-	1,700	1,600	1.0	8.4	5.3	3.0
Prof. & sc. instruments-	-	500	400	0.8	1.5	-	-
Misc. Mfg.	-	925	1,275	0.0	5.8	4.5	5.1
All other Mfg.	6,250	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹This area includes all of Winnebago County

Source: Illinois Department of Labor.

TABLE I - A16-1 (Continued)

Tax Revenue

<u>Total Tax Revenue</u>	<u>Inter- Govern- mental</u>	<u>Current Charges</u>	<u>Special Assess- ment</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total Charges & Misc.</u>
1,892	114	32	115	29	176
3,159	531	202	605	114	921
167	465	630	527	393	523
1,285	387	258	55	4	317
2,846	752	682	12	36	730
222	194	264	222	900	230
1,262	283	44	56	43	143
3,486	614	59	276	38	373
276	217	134	494	88	260
2,921	17	452	121	80	653
5,700	834	585	259	327	1,171
195	4,900	129	214	410	180
1,137	--	94	63	13	170
2,299	337	241	224	193	658
202	--	257	355	1,485	387
926	30	148	--	199	347
2,470	523	250	--	144	394
266	1,740	170	--	72	113

TABLE A-16 -2GENERAL REVENUE

Per Capita Amounts

<u>Year</u>	<u>City & State</u>	<u>Total General Revenue</u>	<u>Total Tax</u>	<u>Property Only</u>	<u>Inter- govern- mental Revenue</u>	<u>Misc.</u>
1952	Peoria, Illinois	\$41.22	\$28.24	\$22.61	\$ 4.75	\$8.23
1952	Evansville, Indiana	33.65	22.12	20.37	5.85	5.67
1952	South Bend, Indiana	38.59	30.07	28.99	5.30	3.22
1952	Des Moines, Iowa	43.30	32.03	27.57	4.69	6.58
1952	Davenport, Iowa	44.19	30.84	26.56	4.52	8.83
1952	Rockford, Illinois	36.44	26.58	17.71	5.63	4.24

National Per Capita Averages

1952	For all U.S. cities	84.84	55.88	41.64	16.70	12.27
1952	Cities 100,000 to 250,000	68.73	46.50	38.49	12.68	9.55

Source: Bureau of Census, Compendium of City Government
Finances in 1952, TABLE 24.

TABLE A16 EMPLOYMENT AND TURNOVER RATES IN THE ROCKFORD LABOR MARKET AREA (cont'd.)¹
NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

	Estimated Non-farm			Turnover Rates at Reporting Firms			
	Employment			April 1949		April 1950	
	May 15, 1948	May 15, 1949	May 15, 1950	Accessions	Separations	Accessions	Separations
Non-Manufacturing	28,925	26,775	24,875	2.7	3.6	-	-
Mining	-	100	125	-	-	-	-
Construction	3,650	3,450	2,250	-	-	-	-
Transportation	-	1,150	1,150	-	-	-	-
Communications	-	700	650	-	-	-	-
Public Utilities	-	600	550	-	-	-	-
Trade	12,200	10,225	10,000	2.3	3.5	-	-
Finance-Insurance	-	1,750	1,850	-	-	-	-
Service	7,200	7,200	6,900	4.0	4.0	-	-
Government	-	1,600	1,400	-	-	-	-
All other	5,875	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹Tota area includes all of Winnebago County

SOURCE: Illinois Department of Labor

TABLE A 16 - 3

Income Estimate for 1954-1955

City of Peoria

(As of June 30, 1954)

<u>Sources</u>	<u>Estimate-1954</u>	<u>Estimate-1955</u>
1. Property Tax	\$ 1,448,100.81	\$1,448,100.81
2. Other Sources:		
(a) Taxi cabs	4,000.00	4,000.00
(b) Street Openings	10,000.00	10,000.00
(c) Parking meters	110,000.00	125,000.00
(d) Liquor	142,000.00	142,000.00
(e) Amusements	10,000.00	10,000.00
(f) Merchandising	18,000.00	18,000.00
(g) Professional	4,500.00	4,500.00
(h) Building	26,000.00	26,000.00
(i) Smoke abatement	9,000.00	9,000.00
(j) Fines	110,000.00	120,000.00
(k) Rents	2,500.00	2,500.00
(l) Wharfage fees	15,000.00	8,000.00
(m) Miscellaneous	35,000.00	20,000.00
(n) 2% Collection	140,000.00	140,000.00
(o) Utility franchises	96,000.00	96,000.00
(p) Dog licenses	1,375.00	1,375.00
(q) Sale of property	2,000.00	2,000.00
(r) 2% Special Assessmentw	12,000.00	12,000.00
(s) Taxes on Foreign Fire Ins.	36,000.00	36,000.00
(t) Parking lot	21,000.00	21,000.00
(u) M. F. T.	90,000.00	90,000.00
(v) State of Illinois	18,000.00	18,000.00
(w) Cigarette Taxes	100,000.00	120,000.00
(x) Motor Vehicle Taxes	180,000.00	185,000.00
(y) Bal. Capital Expend.	13,000.00	-----
(z) Shelter Rents	-----	5,000.00
Total Other Sources	\$1,205,375.00	\$1,225,375.00
Grand Total -	\$2,653,475.81	\$2,673,475.81

Source: Manager's Recast of 1954 Budget, June 7, 1954.

TABLE A16 - 4

GENERAL EXPENDITURE - CITY OF PEORIA

By Function

In Thousands of Dollars

YEAR	CITY & STATE	TOTAL GENERAL EXPENDITURE		POLICE	FIRE	HIGHWAY		SANITATION	
		Less Capital				Less Capital		Less Capital	
		Total	Outlay			Total	Outlay	Total	Outlay
1943	Peoria, Ill.	1,556		306	363	209		196	
1952		4,083	3,778	690	708	640	481	281	280
	% of change	263		226	194	307		144	
1943	Evansville, Ind.	1,582		371	371	269		113	
1952		3,409	3,238	737	791	510	497	194	188
	% of change	302		199	213	190		172	
1943	South Bend, Ind.	1,126		286	331	249		48	
1952		3,671	3,415	734	947	871	699	186	186
	% of change	326		256	287	350		388	
1943	Des Moines, Iowa	2,706		369	451	578		341	
1952		7,325	6,033	811	985	1,903	1,477	817	762
	% of change	270		220	218	330		240	
1943	Davenport, Iowa	984		158	214	180		100	
1952		3,225	2,199	338	411	487	229	390	354
	% of change	329		204	193	270		390	
1943	Rockford, Ill.	1,326		242	244	272		65	
1952		2,881	2,724	502	458	324	324	425	378
	% of change	217		208	188	120		655	

SOURCES: Bureau of the Census, Compendium of City Government Finances, 1943-52.

TABLE A16-4 (Continued)

PUBLIC WELFARE		LIBRARIES	TOTAL HEALTH & HOSPITAL	RECREATION	GENERAL CONTROL	PUBLIC BUILDINGS	INT. DEBT	OTHER EXPEND.
Less Capital				Less Capital		Less Capital		
Total	Outlay			Total	Outlay	Total	Outlay	
--		86	218	24		122		13
--	--	315	410	170	170	155	36	516
--		367	188	710		127	34	398
--								
--		9	67	182		89		91
--	--	--	212	274	266	279	84	188
--			317	150		313	84	267
--		--	72	--		103		31
--	--	--	98	323	314	137	--	313
--			136			133	--	1,010
--		124	54	167		320		241
--	--	316	137	425	393	345	86	1,370
--		255	254	255		108	81	570
--		46	17	137		95		27
--	--	92	38	304	298	203	37	750
--		200	223	222		213	68	2,780
139		70	36	139		97		17
--	--	205	382	--	--	170	48	342
--		293	1,060			175	48	2,010

TABLE A 16-5

TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR ALL PURPOSES

CITY OF PEORIA

By Character & Object, In Thousands of Dollars

<u>Year</u>	<u>City & State</u>	<u>Total Expenditure</u>	<u>Current Operation</u>	<u>Capital Outlay</u>	
				<u>Total</u>	<u>Construction</u>
1943	Peoria, Illinois	2,062	1,556	203	
1952		4,193	3,616	305	232
	% of change	203	232	149	
1943	Evansville, Indiana				
1952		4,444	3,781	225	16
	% of change				
1943	South Bend, Indiana	1,463	1,126	12	
1952		4,904	3,955	574	214
	% of change	336	352	4,770	
1943	Des Moines, Iowa	3,606	2,706	85	
1952		9,031	6,836	1,636	461
	% of change	250	252	1,930	
1943	Davenport, Iowa	1,233	984	19	
1952		3,329	2,131	1,026	999
	% of change	270	217	5,400	
1943	Rockford, Illinois	1,550	1,326	--	
1952		3,794	3,246	324	143
	% of change	245	245	--	

SOURCES: Bureau of the Census, Compendium of City Government Finances, 1943-52.

TABLE A 16-5 (Continued)

<u>Capital Outlay</u>		<u>Inter- Governmental Expenditures</u>	<u>Assistance and Subsidies</u>	<u>Int. on Debt</u>	<u>Retirement Benefits & Repayments</u>	<u>Total Personal Services</u>
<u>Land & Existing Structures</u>	<u>Equipment</u>					
1	72	--	--	162	110	2,295
--	209	--	--	153	285	2,251
--	360	--	--	72	303	3,309
711	464	--	--	249	310	4,800
--	27	--	--	68	104	1,669
--	181	--	--	28	196	2,060

TABLE A 16-6 (Continued)

<u>Fire</u>	<u>Highways</u>	<u>Sanitation</u>	<u>Health & Hospital Own</u>	<u>Health & Hospital Others</u>
\$ 6.33	\$5.72	\$ 2.51	\$ 2.10	\$ 1.56
6.15	3.96	1.51	----	1.65
8.17	7.51	1.60	----	.85
5.53	10.69	4.59	----	.77
5.51	6.53	5.23	----	.51
4.93	3.49	4.57	3.18	.93
6.57	9.48	8.62	5.12	2.20
6.81	8.70	7.33	2.72	1.65

SOURCE: Bureau of the Census, Compendium of City Government Finances
in 1952, TABLE 24.

TABLE A 16 - 6

GENERAL EXPENDITURE BY FUNCTION

Per Capita Amounts

<u>Year</u>	<u>City & State</u>	<u>Total General Expenditure</u>	<u>Expenditure Total, Except Capital Outlay</u>	<u>Police</u>
1952	Peoria, Illinois	\$36.50	\$ 33.78	\$ 6.17
1952	Evansville, Indiana	26.50	25.17	5.73
1952	South Bend, Indiana	31.67	29.46	6.33
1952	Des Moines, Iowa	41.16	33.90	4.56
1952	Davenport, Iowa	43.26	29.50	4.53
1952	Rockford, Illinois	31.00	29.31	5.40

National Per Capita Costs

1952	For All U.S. Cities	83.68	----	8.68
1952	Cities (100,000-250,000)	70.01	----	7.11

TABLE A 16 - 7

PEORIA

City Expenditure Statement

For January 1, 1954 to June 30, 1954

<u>Names</u>	<u>Expenditure to date 1953</u>	<u>Expenditure to date 1954</u>	<u>Budget 1954</u>	<u>Unexpended Balance to date - 1954</u>
1. Elective Offices	\$37,585.91	\$35,252.12	\$68,900.00	\$33,647.88
2. Boards and Commissions	34,147.29	13,999.84	38,146.00	24,146.16
3. Miscellaneous	22,785.04	27,498.55	43,500.00	16,001.45
4. Administration	36,774.19	40,183.25	91,386.80	51,203.55
5. Police	330,521.79	325,779.71	737,197.00	411,417.29
6. Fire	333,105.82	320,754.98	800,978.39	480,223.41
7. Civilian Defense	-----	1,983.40	3,235.00	1,251.60
8. Streets	226,038.75	188,598.73	539,453.90	350,855.17
9. Sewer	19,605.55	20,158.12	46,359.60	26,201.48
10. Traffic Engineering	36,673.44	76,958.66	138,450.12	61,491.46
11. Engineering	23,245.43	25,671.45	65,839.00	40,167.55
12. Building Inspection	37,461.84	38,912.01	80,030.00	41,117.99

SOURCE: Audit and Financial Statement of City of Peoria, June 1954.

TABLE A 16-8

DEBT STRUCTURE
City of Peoria
In Thousands of Dollars

<u>Year</u>	<u>City & State</u>	<u>Total Debt</u>	<u>Total Long- Term Debt</u>	<u>Portion Full Faith & Credit</u>	<u>Portion Non- Guaranteed</u>
1943	Peoria, Illinois	1,115	865		
1952		2,453	1,867	1,499	368
	% of change	220	216		
1943	Evansville, Indiana	1,909	1,909		
1952		7,366	7,366	1,182	6,184
	% of change	387	386		
1943	South Bend, Indiana	2,945	2,945		
1952		3,082	3,082	2,152	930
	% of change	105	105		
1943	Des Moines, Iowa	8,461	8,461		
1952		11,195	11,195	9,268	1,927
	% of change	132	132		
1943	Davenport, Iowa	2,384	2,384		
1952		4,017	3,823	3,556	267
	% of change	169	167		
1943	Rockford, Illinois	815	415		
1952		2,264	1,056	820	236
	% of change	277	254		

SOURCES: Bureau of the Census, Compendium of City Government Finance, 1943-52.

TABLE A 16-8 (Continued)

<u>Short Term Debt</u>	<u>Net Long Term</u>	<u>Offsets To Long Term Debt</u>	<u>Long Term Original Issues</u>	<u>Refunded Long Term</u>	<u>Long Term Retirement Through Redemption</u>	<u>Retirement Through Refunding</u>
250	812	53			124	--
586	1,821	46	141	--	466	--
235	225	87			376	
	1,800	109	--		112	
--	7,237	129	2		253	--
	400	119			227	
	2,726	219	--	--	505	--
--	3,060	22	--	--	442	--
	112	10			87	
	8,375	86	614	--	691	604
--	10,378	817	4,105	--	1,247	--
	124	950			180	
	2,262	122				
194	3,757	66	1,001	245	415	245
	166	54				
400	377	38				
1,208	1,056	--	--	--	101	--
302	280					

TABLE A 16 - 9

DEBT STRUCTURE
Per Capita Amounts

<u>Year</u>	<u>City and State</u>	<u>Net Long Term Debt</u>	<u>Total</u>
1952	Pecria, Illinois	\$ 16 28	\$ 21 93
1952	Evansville, Indiana	56 26	57 25
1952	South Bend, Indiana	26 40	26 99
1952	Des Moines, Iowa	58 31	62 91
1952	Davenport, Iowa	50 40	53 82
1952	Rockford, Illinois	11 36	24 36

National Per Capita Averages

1952	For All U.S. Cities	138 81	170 95
1952	Cities 100,000 to 250,000	103 85	114 70

Source: Bureau of the Census, Compendium of City Government
Finances in 1952, TABLE 24

TABLE A 16 - 10

CITY OF PEORIA
INCOME AND EXPENDITURES
Operating Funds* 1948-1953

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Income	\$1,696,865.57	\$1,650,798.72	\$1,829,790.85
Expenditures	<u>1,697,381.02</u>	<u>1,785,331.23</u>	<u>1,880,497.71</u>
Balance	(\$ 515.45)	(\$ 134,532.51)	(\$ 50,706.86)

() Indicates deficit.

* Includes Corporate, Street and Bridge, Fire Protection, Police Protection, Motor Vehicle Tax and Capital Expenditures Funds.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
as of December 31
Operating Funds*

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
<u>ASSETS:</u>			
Cash on Hand	\$ 61,852.67	\$ 84,668.82	\$ 99,881.16
Taxes Receivable	1,074,783.50	1,084,589.64	1,145,680.81
Other Receivables	<u>314.73</u>	<u>314.73</u>	<u>314.73</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$1,136,950.90</u>	<u>\$1,169,573.19</u>	<u>\$1,245,876.70</u>
<u>LIABILITIES:</u>			
Accounts Payable	\$ 71,643.98	\$ 169,506.05	\$ 184,451.32
Tax Warrants Payable	145,000.00	205,000.00	255,000.00
Accrued Interest	1,583.02	1,069.61	2,043.54
Surplus	<u>918,723.90</u>	<u>793,997.53</u>	<u>804,381.84</u>
Total Liabilities plus Surplus	<u>\$1,136,950.90</u>	<u>\$1,169,573.19</u>	<u>\$1,245,876.70</u>

*Includes Corporate, Street and Bridge, Fire Protection, Police Protection, Motor Vehicle Tax and Capital Expenditures Funds.

SOURCE: Audit: Financial Statement of City of Peoria, 1948-1954

<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
\$1,890,151.03	\$2,296,111.15	\$2,474,639.00
<u>2,006,734.21</u>	<u>2,326,207.61</u>	<u>2,467,365.64</u>
(\$ 116,583.18)	(\$ 30,906.46)	\$ 7,273.36

<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
\$ 109,215.60	\$ 195,577.18	\$ 242,879.17
1,325,193.56	1,383,662.56	1,395,791.39
<u>314.73</u>	<u>4,314.73</u>	<u>4,314.73</u>
\$1,434,723.89	\$1,583,554.47	\$1,642,985.29
<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
\$ 269,347.28	228,804.64	117,500.20
295,000.00	450,000.00	270,000.00
3,061.35	3,354.10	3,354.10
<u>867,315.26</u>	<u>901,395.73</u>	<u>1,252,130.99</u>
\$1,434,723.89	\$1,583,554.47	\$1,642,985.29
<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

TABLE A 16 - 11

DIVISION OF PEORIA'S
PROPERTY TAX DOLLAR

<u>Taxing Body</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Proportion</u>	<u>Amount</u>
City (under Council)	.4952	23.6%	\$1,988,000.00
City (Admin. Boards)	.1818	8.7%	730,000.00
School District	.9750	46.4%	3,914,000.00
Town of City of Peoria	.0950	4.5%	381,000.00
County of Peoria	.1490	7.1%	598,000.00
Sanitary District	.0630	3.0%	253,000.00
Park District	.1160	5.5%	466,000.00
Airport	<u>.0250</u>	<u>1.2%</u>	<u>100,000.00</u>
TOTAL	2.1000	100.0%	\$8,430,000.00

Source: Bureau of the Census, Compendium of City Government Finances, 1952.

TABLE A 16 - 12

BUDGET FOR CITY OF PEKIN

<u>SUMMARY BY FUNDS</u>	<u>Amount Appropriated</u>	<u>Amount Levied</u>
For Civil Defense	\$ 5,465.00	\$ 5,465.00
Fire Protection	25,000.00	25,000.00
Hospital	14,000.00	14,000.00
Band	5,000.00	5,000.00
Library	29,650.00	29,650.00
Public Benefit	24,000.00	15,000.00
Fire Pension	4,000.00	4,000.00
Police Pension	1,200.00	1,200.00
General	428,935.00	234,185.00
Sewage Disposal Operation	19,800.00	19,800.00
Garbage Disposal	63,850.00	63,850.00
Municipal Retirement	18,000.00	18,000.00
Bond and Interest	<u>30,150.00</u>	<u>30,150.00</u>
TOTALS	\$669,050.00	\$465,300.00

SUMMARY BY DEPARTMENTS

Department of Public Affairs	\$276,890.00	\$261,890.00
Department of Accounts and Finances ..	27,310.00	27,310.00
Department of Public Health and Safety	86,050.00	86,050.00
Department of Streets and Public Improvements	66,200.00	27,200.00
Department of Public Property	182,450.00	32,700.00
Bond and Interest Fund	<u>30,150.00</u>	<u>30,150.00</u>
TOTALS	\$669,050.00	\$465,300.00

SECTION 2. That the said City Clerk of said City of Pekin is hereby directed and ordered to file a certified copy of this Ordinance with the County Clerk of Tazewell County, Illinois, on or before the second Tuesday of September, A. D. 1953.

SECTION 3. This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect on and after its passage and approval according to law.

PASSED in due form of law by the Council of the City of Pekin, Illinois, at its regular meeting held on the 31st day of August, A. D. 1953.

J. Norman Shade, Mayor

Source: City of Pekin, Ordinance 647

TABLE A 16 - 13

EAST PEORIA BUDGET

1954

	<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Levy</u>
Public Affairs (Includes Police)	\$ 84,973.00	\$ 70,770.00
Accounts and Finance	52,077.00	44,725.00
Health (Garbage & Fire).....	67,815.00	58,580.00
Department of Streets and Public Improvements.....	102,690.00	44,690.00
Public Property (Water, Sewer, and Buildings)..<	<u>155,728.00</u>	<u>19,150.00</u>
TOTAL	\$477,814.00	\$252,425.00

Source: City Clerk, East Peoria

Distribution of East Peoria Tax Dollar

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>
City	\$135,000.00	12.00
County	81,000.00	7.00
Township	111,627.00	9.50
Sanitary	37,580.00	3.20
Park	26,367.00	2.26
Schools	757,789.00	65.00
Library	12,862.00	1.10
Misc.	2,236.00	.19

Source: City Clerk, East Peoria

TABLE A 16 14

SUMMARY OF BUDGET
FOR PEORIA COUNTY FOR 1964

<u>Function</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>1963</u>
(a) Courts, Circuitry, County & Probate	\$ 95,510.00	\$ 86,730.00
(b) Judicial Costs and Liabilities		
incurred in Judicial Proceedings ..	5,030.00	4,840.00
(c) County Officers' Fees	135,160.00	None
(d) County Zoning	14,280.00	11,280.00
(e) Public Buildings - Court House	70,465.00	58,200.00
(f) Public Buildings - Jail	17,300.00	10,550.00
(g) Dying Prisoner committed to County Jail	14,790.00	11,940.00
(h) Education	17,320.00	13,540.00
(i) Coroner's Fees and Expenses	15,020.00	12,900.00
(j) Elections	107,152.00	95,840.00
(k) Bovine T.B. Eradication	10,610.00	6,710.00
(l) Miscellaneous Costs	26,300.00	16,300.00
(m) Care of Dependent Children and Expense Claims of Charitable Institutions	94,775.00	12,600.00
(n) Board of Supervisors	32,250.00	30,000.00
(o) Mines and Mining	3,660.00	3,660.00
(p) Street Names and Numbering	3,500.00	3,500.00
(q) State's Attorney	55,100.00	52,100.00
(r) Board of Review	9,250.00	8,250.00
(s) County Auditor	9,660.00	9,660.00
(General County Fund)	737,132.50	448,500.00
(t) County Officers' Legal Participation		
Blanket, Record Books, Office Supplies, Stationery, and Expense	88,200.00	None
(u) Detention Home	38,400.00	38,400.00
(v) Veteran Assistance Commission	25,000.00	25,000.00
(w) County Nursing Home	255,854.88	
(x) County Highway Funds	270,000.00	190,000.00
(y) County Bridge Fund	75,000.00	40,000.00
(z) Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund ..	95,000.00	95,000.00

Source: County Clerk

TABLE A 16 - 15

BUDGET FOR TAZEWELL COUNTY
1954

General Fund.....	\$ 594,225.00
T. B. Sanitorium Fund.....	111,000.00
County Highway Fund.....	142,200.00
County Aid to Townships for Bridge Construction	<u>170,000.00</u>
TOTAL	\$1,060,925.00

Source: County Clerk

TABLE A 16 - 16

FIRE DEPARTMENT AND
FIRE INSURANCE CLASSIFICATION

	<u>City</u> <u>Class</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Class Point</u> <u>Deficiency</u>	<u>Class of</u> <u>Fire</u> <u>Department</u>	<u>Total Point</u> <u>Deficiency</u> <u>for Fire Dep't</u>
Peoria, Illinois	4	1,759	5	661
Des Moines, Iowa	4	1,759	5	645
Davenport, Iowa	3	1,450	4	553
Evansville, Indiana	3	1,343	3	422
Rockford, Illinois	4	1,675	4	510
South Bend, Indiana	3	1,483	4	534

Source The Municipal Year Book, 1954, Table XV, p. 394 ff.

Table A-17

AF OF L UNIONS IN PEORIA AREA

<u>Craft</u>	<u>Local Number</u>
Asbestos Workers	17
Barbers	44
Barbers	399
Barbers	371
Bakers	145
Bartenders	818
Bartenders	286
Blacksmiths (Railroads)	*
Boilermakers (Railroads)	*
Boilermakers	60
Boilermakers	158
Brewery Workers	77
Bricklayers	18
Bricklayers	3
Bricklayers	28
Brick & Clay Workers	421
Bridge & Iron Workers	514
Butcher Workmen	566
Carpenters	183
Carpenters	255
Carpenters	2063
Carpenters	644
Carpenters	1525
Carpenters District Council	
I. C. W. U.	355
Cleaning & Dyehouse Workers	37
Cooks, Waiters & Waitresses	327
Coopers	64
Coopers	77
Distillery Workers	4
Distillery Workers	15
Distillery Workers	55
I. B. E. W.	702
I. B. E. W.	399
I. B. E. W.	B-1361
I. B. E. W.	1306
I. B. E. W. (Railroads)	*
Electricians	34
Electricians	51
Elevators Constructors	55
Engineers	8
Engineers, Operating	649
Engineers, Radio Broadcast	1292
Federal Labor Union	20974
Fire Fighters	544
Fire Fighters	524

*System Federation No. 6

Table A-17 (cont'd)

Firemen & Oilers	148
Firemen & Oilers (Railroads)	526
Firemen & Oilers (Railroads)	*
Firemen & Oilers	8
Ladies Garment Workers	505
Ladies Garment Workers	113
United Garment Workers	146
Glaziers	1164
Glove Workers	146
Grain Elevators Workers	209
Grain Millers	56
Grain Millers	67
Hod Carriers	641
Hod Carriers	231
Hod Carriers	422
Hod Carriers	287
Hotel Service	744
Insurance Agents	108
Insurance Agents (American Continental Ins. Co.)	
Iron Workers	112
Laborers	165
Federal Labor Union	20206
Lathers	36
Laundry Workers	171
Letter Carriers	31
Longshoremen	1427
Machinists	360
IAM	809
IAM (Railroads)	*
Maintenance of Way Employees	877
Maintenance of Way Employees	1141
Meatcutters	543
Milk & Ice Cream, Dairy Workers, Ice Handlers	462
Molders	178
Moving Picture Operators & Stage Hands	434
Musicians	26
Musicians	301
Musicians	647
Office Employees	28
Painters	385
Painters	157
Paper Handlers	30
Papers Makers	194
Pattern Makers (Peoria Branch)	
Photo Engravers	75
Plasterers	581
Plasterers	858
Plaster & Cement Masons	12
Plumbers	63
Plumbers & Pipefitters	528
*System Federation No. 6	

Table A-17 (cont'd)

Police Union	187
Postal Superintendents	255
Post Office Clerks	854
PP&AU	523
Pressmen	44
Pressmen	68
Railroad Signalmen	163
Railroad Telegraphers	
Railway Carmen	937
Railway Carmen	166
Railway Carmen	389
Railway Carmen	64
Railway Clerks	908
Railway Clerks	933
Railway Clerks	2101
Retail Clerks	536
Roofers	69
School Employees	
Sheet Metal Workers (Railroad)	*
Sheet Metal Workers	1
Sign Painters	1079
State County	51
State County	241
State County & Municipal Employees	376
Steamfitters	353
Stenotypers & Electrotypers	47
Street Car	416
Switchmen	224
St. & Electric Ry.	1088
ITU	29
ITU	591
Teachers Federation	780
Teamsters	627
Teamsters	685
Teamsters	824
Telegraphers	45
Typographical	29
Typographical	591
*System Federation No. 5	

TABLE A 17 - 1

PEORIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
TEACHERS' SALARY SCHEDULE
April, 1953

<u>Years of Service</u>	<u>Master's Degree</u>	<u>Bachelor's Degree</u>	<u>No Degree</u>
1	\$2,900.00	\$2,900.00	\$2,400.00
2	3,000.00	2,900.00	2,500.00
3	3,200.00	3,000.00	2,600.00
4	3,400.00	3,200.00	2,700.00
5	3,600.00	3,400.00	2,800.00
6	3,800.00	3,600.00	2,900.00
7	4,000.00	3,800.00	3,000.00
8*	4,100.00	3,900.00	3,100.00
9	4,200.00	4,000.00	3,200.00
10	4,300.00	4,100.00	3,300.00
11	4,400.00	4,200.00	3,400.00
12	4,500.00	4,300.00	3,500.00
13	4,600.00		
14	4,700.00		

*MAXIMUM STARTING SALARIES IN THE PEORIA PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

A maximum credit of seven years will be allowed on the salary schedule for teaching experience received in Peoria and other school systems.

TABLE A-18

CIO UNIONS

<u>Craft</u>	<u>Local Number</u>
UAW-CIO	
UAW-CIO	974
Communication Workers, Traffic	
Communication Workers, Installers	
Communication Workers, Long-lines	
Lithographers	4
Optical Workers	853
Paperworkers	188

INDEPENDENT UNIONS

Federal Employees, National Federal	96
U.E.	1,144
U.E. - F.E.	128
U.E. - F.E.	135
U.E. - F.E.	137
U.E. - F.E.	140-F
U.E. - F.E.	169
Guards, United Plant	235
Independent Brass Workers Alliance	
Independent Steel Workers Alliance	
Independent Towing and Lifting Machine Association	
Independent Grain Handlers' Union	
Locomotive Engineers	
Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen	
Mailers' Union	98
Miners, Progressive	28
Miners, Progressive	145
UMWA, District 50	299
UMWA, District 50	13,310
UMWA	522
UMWA	6,756
UMWA	964
UMWA	9,879
Policemen's Benevolent & Protective Association	
Railway Conductors	
Trainmen, Railroad	
Peoria Education Association	
Telephone Commercial Employees	
Train Dispatchers	

TABLE A-19

AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE AND AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING
ASSISTANCE IN ILLINOIS BY PROGRAM AND BY YEAR

1939 - 1953

AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE

<u>Years</u>	<u>All Programs</u>	<u>Old Age Assistance</u>	<u>Aid to Dependent Children</u>
1939	\$98,491,393	\$30,715,902	\$2,036,886
1940	102,446,300	35,123,634	2,006,539
1941	92,545,790	41,040,666	2,692,264
1942	89,924,174	47,756,040	8,883,959
1943	81,996,328	50,409,763	9,964,198
1944	74,240,376	47,649,623	8,964,703
1945	75,117,988	47,531,827	12,354,754
1946	88,501,501	53,698,100	18,522,209
1947	104,635,848	61,882,412	22,061,425
1948	115,573,984	65,928,218	23,869,888
1949	135,305,348	72,045,925	30,015,503
1950	131,255,519	68,437,868	27,609,603
1951	127,600,717	68,179,118	29,101,889
1952	134,798,770	71,609,151	32,079,323
1953	135,364,184	73,159,158	31,229,960

<u>Years</u>	<u>Blind Assistance²</u>	<u>Disability Assistance³</u>	<u>General Assistance (Including Vets.)</u>
1939	\$ 2,769,361	-	\$ 62,969,244
1940	2,755,484	-	62,560,643
1941	2,711,754	-	46,101,106
1942	2,722,248	-	30,561,927
1943	2,533,245	-	19,089,122
1944	2,144,018	-	15,482,032
1945	2,105,959	-	13,125,448
1946	2,187,988	-	14,093,204
1947	2,412,296	-	18,279,715
1948	2,498,841	-	23,277,037
1949	2,615,427	-	31,598,493
1950	2,539,809	4,018	32,668,239
1951	2,631,666	873,830	26,814,214
1952	2,827,436	2,594,126	25,688,734
1953	2,843,897	4,554,200	23,776,967

See end of table*for footnotes

*Table A-22

TABLE A-20

AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE AND AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING
ASSISTANCE IN ILLINOIS BY PROGRAM AND BY YEAR

	1939 - 1953					
Years	All Programs	Old Age Assistance	Aid to Dependent Children	Blind Assistance ²	Disabil- ity Assistance ³	General Assistance (Inc.Vets)
<u>AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF PERSONS</u>						
1939	697,986	132,529	24,870	7,696	-	532,891
1940	629,422	139,167	24,250	7,634	-	458,371
1941	519,308	146,657	28,117	7,501	-	337,033
1942	424,402	150,401	74,676	7,433	-	191,892
1943	333,192	146,999	84,330	6,959	-	94,904
1944	269,990	130,295	70,820	5,639	-	63,236
1945	246,033	122,121	67,257	5,157	-	51,498
1946	250,846	125,173	73,194	5,003	-	47,476
1947	265,332	127,045	77,489	4,837	-	55,961
1948	273,508	126,921	77,318	4,650	-	64,619
1949	313,993	128,283	87,998	4,572	-	93,140
1950	316,795	125,965	87,469	4,412	84	98,949
1951	274,377	117,889	83,105	4,205	1,384	67,794
1952	264,786	114,452	83,762	4,074	3,364	59,134
1953	249,752	107,936	80,147	3,853	4,903	52,913

See end of Table A-22 for footnotes

TABLE A-21

AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE AND AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING
ASSISTANCE IN PEORIA COUNTY, ILLINOIS BY PROGRAM
AND BY YEAR 1939 - 1953

Years	All Programs	Old Age Assistance	Aid to Dependent Children	Blind Assistance	Disabil- ity Assistance	General Assistance
<u>AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE</u>						
1939	1,146,556	393,401	39,457	93,117	-	620,581
1940	1,160,381	465,167	36,985	91,813	-	576,461
1941	1,161,760	576,175	42,533	79,808	-	463,244
1942	1,245,487	717,414	106,049	82,485	-	339,539
1943	1,257,037	852,093	119,021	76,885	-	209,038
1944	1,146,070	816,224	101,173	60,338	-	168,335
1945	1,177,414	829,227	137,286	52,836	-	158,065
1946	1,311,551	889,364	197,210	48,778	-	176,199
1947	1,489,998	1,036,742	219,926	48,235	-	185,095
1948	1,661,137	1,169,936	240,333	51,791	-	199,077
1949	1,961,006	1,279,289	317,510	54,562	-	309,645
1950	1,843,633	1,151,813	271,739	44,090	-	375,991
1951	1,691,532	1,134,871	229,682	44,676	9,368	272,935
1952	1,710,814	1,171,647	223,435	41,487	36,064	238,181
1953	1,706,260	1,092,571	234,662	35,577	49,161	294,289

AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF PERSONS

1939	10,882	2,106	637	255		7,957
1940	9,349	2,202	582	224		6,341
1941	7,731	2,334	593	219		4,588
1942	6,087	2,438	912	229		2,593
1943	4,925	2,533	1,025	211		1,271
1944	4,007	2,271	813	157		855
1945	3,767	2,157	797	129		713
1946	3,870	2,140	850	112		805
1947	3,925	2,201	870	102		751
1948	3,929	2,237	814	98		780
1949	4,701	2,253	977	94		1,381
1950	4,826	2,142	937	77		1,671
1951	3,923	1,930	735	70	15	1,175
1952	3,731	1,833	682	64	39	1,111
1953	4,027	1,659	753	51	53	1,511

See end of table for footnotes

*Table A-22

TABLE A-22

AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE AND AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING
ASSISTANCE IN TAZEWELL COUNTY, ILLINOIS BY PROGRAM
AND BY YEAR: 1939-1953

Years	All Programs	Old Ag. Assistance	Asst to Dependent Children	Blind Assistance	Disability Assistance	General Assistance
<u>AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE</u>						
1939	\$577,856	\$180,341	\$31,658	\$33,864	\$ -	\$331,993
1940	508,801	199,526	31,284	32,368	-	245,623
1941	474,890	239,994	29,660	30,737	-	174,499
1942	465,594	300,840	43,596	30,142	-	91,016
1943	435,227	316,612	46,780	29,012	-	42,823
1944	346,252	266,956	29,931	18,183	-	31,182
1945	353,473	275,426	35,928	14,791	-	27,328
1946	419,805	326,076	45,933	16,419	-	31,377
1947	491,573	365,287	64,478	16,357	-	45,451
1948	530,584	389,202	73,698	17,172	-	50,512
1949	589,823	417,196	86,960	14,963	-	70,704
1950	527,558	372,820	67,028	15,253	-	72,457
1951	522,050	374,780	57,394	15,515	6,085	68,276
1952	566,737	401,151	68,613	15,228	10,058	71,687
1953	538,163	376,008	60,272	14,077	20,024	67,782
<u>AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF PERSONS</u>						
1939	5,909	848	322	93	-	4,681
1940	4,496	885	325	88	-	3,199
1941	3,404	947	296	85	-	2,069
1942	2,349	1,006	378	83	-	887
1943	1,783	978	400	80	-	345
1944	1,286	802	239	51	-	201
1945	1,198	774	229	40	-	157
1946	1,274	807	234	40	-	202
1947	1,355	798	278	32	-	247
1948	1,345	770	298	33	-	244
1949	1,454	740	288	28	-	398
1950	1,385	698	263	28	-	397
1951	1,201	632	195	26	9	342
1952	1,191	602	214	25	18	333
1953	1,114	564	200	23	28	301

See end of table for footnotes

TABLE A-22 (Continued)

Footnotes

- ¹ Prior to October, 1941, this program was administered by the counties as Mothers Pension. The first payments under the state-federally administered ADC program were made in October, 1941. Figures for the ADC program shown on these tables reflect operations under both ADC and Mothers Pension from October 1941 until August, 1942, when the Mothers' Pension program was discontinued. Since August, 1942, the figures are for the state-federally administered ADC program.
- ² Prior to October 1943, this program was administered by the counties as Blind Pension. The first payments under the state-federally administered Blind Assistance program were made in October, 1943. Figures for this program shown on these tables reflect operations under both the county administered program and the state-federally administered program for October, 1943 to June 1944 when the county administered program was discontinued. Since June 1944, the figures are for the state-federally administered program.
- ³ First Disability Assistance payments were made in December, 1950 in the state, but for Peoria and Tazewell Counties payments were begun in 1951.

TABLE A-23

LABOR FORCE STATUS - P.S.M.A.*

TOTAL - 14 years old and over:

	<u>Population</u>		<u>Labor Force</u>	
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>	<u>Not in Labor Force</u>
Male	92,775	75,850	81.8	16,925
14 to 19 yrs.	10,115	4,385	43.4	5,730
20 to 24 yrs.	10,125	8,570	84.6	1,555
25 to 29 yrs.	10,230	9,480	92.7	750
30 to 34 yrs.	9,540	9,210	96.5	330
35 to 44 yrs.	18,100	17,375	96.0	725
45 yrs. & over	34,665	26,830	77.4	7,835
Female	95,245	27,760	21.1	67,485
14 to 19 yrs.	9,850	2,835	28.8	7,015
20 to 24 yrs.	9,760	4,145	42.5	5,615
25 to 29 yrs.	10,775	3,230	30.0	7,545
30 to 34 yrs.	9,850	2,670	27.1	7,180
35 to 44 yrs.	17,985	6,240	34.7	11,745
45 yrs. & over	37,025	8,640	23.3	28,385
Single:				
Male	22,465	13,520	60.2	8,945
14 to 19 yrs.	9,685	4,000	41.3	5,685
20 to 24 yrs.	5,370	4,135	77.0	1,235
25 to 29 yrs.	1,965	1,635	83.2	330
30 to 34 yrs.	910	815	89.6	95
35 to 44 yrs.	1,285	1,115	86.8	170
45 yrs. & over	3,215	1,820	56.0	1,430
Female	17,245	8,430	48.9	8,815
14 to 19 yrs.	8,090	2,435	30.1	5,655
20 to 24 yrs.	2,390	1,840	77.0	550
25 to 29 yrs.	1,050	870	82.9	180
30 to 34 yrs.	635	495	78.0	140
35 to 44 yrs.	1,265	990	78.3	275
45 yrs. & over	3,815	1,800	47.2	2,015

*Peoria Standard Metropolitan Area

Source: Census of Population, Volume II, Part 13,
Illinois

TABLE A-23 (Continued)

LABOR FORCE STATUS - P.S.M.A.*

Married, Spouse Present:

	<u>Population</u>		<u>Labor Force</u>	
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>	<u>Not in Labor Force</u>
Male	61,195	56,640	92.6	4,555
14 to 19 yrs.	315	295	-	20
20 to 24 yrs.	4,410	4,115	93.3	295
25 to 29 yrs.	7,685	7,375	96.0	310
30 to 34 yrs.	8,110	7,915	97.6	195
35 to 44 yrs.	15,510	15,195	98.0	315
45 yrs. & over	25,165	21,745	86.4	3,420
Female	62,550	13,720	21.9	48,830
14 to 19 yrs.	1,630	350	21.5	1,280
20 to 24 yrs.	6,895	2,030	29.4	4,865
25 to 29 yrs.	9,150	1,985	21.7	7,165
30 to 34 yrs.	8,480	1,685	19.9	6,795
35 to 44 yrs.	14,975	4,025	26.9	10,950
45 yrs. & over	21,420	3,645	17.0	17,775

Other:

Male	9,115	5,690	62.4	3,425
14 to 19 yrs.	115	90	-	25
20 to 24 yrs.	345	320	-	25
25 to 29 yrs.	580	470	81.0	110
30 to 34 yrs.	520	480	92.3	40
35 to 44 yrs.	1,305	1,065	81.6	240
45 yrs. & over	6,250	3,265	52.2	2,985
Female	15,450	5,610	36.3	9,840
14 to 19 yrs.	130	50	-	80
20 to 24 yrs.	475	275	-	200
25 to 29 yrs.	575	375	65.2	200
30 to 34 yrs.	735	490	66.7	245
35 to 44 yrs.	1,745	1,225	70.2	520
45 yrs. & over	11,790	3,195	27.1	8,595

*Peoria Standard Metropolitan Area

Source: Census of Population, Volume II, Part 13,
Illinois

TABLE A-24

I. Name of Company _____

II. Type of Industry (please check)

- _____ 1. Food and kindred products
 _____ 2. Tobacco manufacturers
 _____ 3. Textile mill products
 _____ 4. Apparel and related products
 _____ 5. Lumber and products excluding furniture
 _____ 6. Furniture and fixtures
 _____ 7. Paper and allied products
 _____ 8. Printing and publishing industries
 _____ 9. Chemicals and allied products
 _____ 10. Petroleum and coal products
 _____ 11. Rubber products
 _____ 12. Leather and leather products
 _____ 13. Stone, Clay, and Glass products
 _____ 14. Primary metal industries
 _____ 15. Fabricated metal products
 _____ 16. Machinery (except electrical)
 _____ 17. Electrical machinery
 _____ 18. Transportation equipment
 _____ 19. Instruments and related products
 _____ 20. Miscellaneous manufacturers

III.

Number of Employees	Number in each group who are Union members	Name and Number of Local	Name of International Affiliation
Office _____	_____	_____	_____
Sales _____	_____	_____	_____
Executive _____	_____	_____	_____
Clerical _____	_____	_____	_____
Production _____	_____	_____	_____
Maintenance & related _____	_____	_____	_____
Supervisory _____	_____	_____	_____
Other _____	_____	_____	_____

 IV. Date When Union was recognized _____

TABLE A-2¹ (continued)

V. If there is any Union representation, kindly check those of the following which most closely apply to your firm:

- ☐ 1. All in representation unit must join union within 90 days of hire.
- ☐ 2. Union membership is optional - may join or leave union at any time.
- ☐ 3. Members of union may leave it only when contract expires.
- ☐ 4. Dues are checked off paycheck.
- ☐ 5. Seniority determines:
 - ☐ a. layoff
 - ☐ b. rehiring
 - ☐ c. transfer
 - ☐ d. promotion
 - ☐ e. other
- ☐ 6. Retirement plan to which firm contributes. _____
- ☐ 7. Vacations with pay _____
- ☐ 8. Voluntary arbitration of grievance cases _____
- ☐ 9. Automatic cost of living adjustments in wages _____
- ☐ 10. Change in cost of living enables re-opening of contract negotiations _____
- ☐ 11. Guaranteed annual wage plan _____
- ☐ 12. Severance pay _____

VI. Would you characterize your relationship with the union as (please check one):

- ☐ 1. excellent
- ☐ 2. good
- ☐ 3. fair
- ☐ 4. poor
- ☐ 5. very bad



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA
917 7352P391IN C002 V002
INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF METROPOLI



3 0112 025341196